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FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XII.

THE treaty which we have before us is admired by the whole world. To uſe the language of the old prophet,† "a new thing is ſeen in the earth." A court quitting that boundary of ſelfiſhneſs which ſo long had marked the policy of Princes, has acted with the wiſdom and benevolence of an antient patriarch. Abraham himſelf, in his agreement with the "ſons of Heth" for the cave of Machpelah; or, in his delivering up the ſpoils reſcued from the four kings, to the Prince from whom they had been taken, diſcovered, in the one caſe, not more uprightneſs, and, in the other, not more generoſity, than has been ſhewn by France to America in the articles of this treaty. In return for every advantage of a participation of our commerce, ſhe has "weighed" an ample compenſation in the freedom of her commerce, "which we ſhall enjoy without inequality of "duty, import or cuſtom." Of theſe our poſſeſſions, which ſhe has in great meaſure reſcued from the king of Britain, ſhe has not been willing to retain a foot of territory. It has been her language, "I will not take any thing that is thine; leſt thou ſhouldeſt ſay I have made France rich." Her object ſingle and alone has been to accompliſh that which is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance.

It is declared to be the "eſſential and direct end" of the alliance to "maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereiguty and independence of theſe United States, as well in matters of government as commerce."* That it is ſo in ſpirit as well as in profeſſion, is evident from the treaty. There is no other object which the wit of man can fix upon as propoſed by it. It is not the guarantee of territory on our part to France, the reſtriction of commerce to her ſhores, the payment of a ſubſidy, nor, on her part, is it even the ambition of ſuperior intereſt in our councils for the war. The "cauſe" is "common" and our councils equal. "His Majeſty of France and the United States are to aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils and their force, according to the exigencies of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies."

That the Independence of the States "is the ſole and ſimple object of France is evident from her councils. Why was it that ſhe uſed her whole intereſt with the Emperor, whoſe ſiſter is the Queen of France, and with the King of Pruſſia, who is her old and natural ally, to bring them to a compromiſe of differences relative to the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, but, that by preventing a general war upon the continent, in which it was not impoſſible but that ſhe might be diſtantly engaged, ſhe might have it in her power to attend ſolely to the requiſition of the States and to draw forth her whole reſources in a naval war. She could propoſe to her ſelf advantages from a general war upon the continent; for, as ſhe is allied to Sweden and to Pruſſia, and by conſanguinity and marriage with almoſt every power of Europe, in the general conflagration, ſhe could hope to ſnatch Hanover and any of the German principalities favouring to England, and make intereſt ſufficient to be ſuffered to retain them by conſent of all. But theſe advantages which ſhe might propoſe ſhe eaſily rejected, and employed her whole ſkill in the moſt refined but juſt policy to allay debates, and conciliate peace.

That our independence is her great object is evident moreover, from the actual operations of her arms. The firſt expedition of her fleet under Count D'Eſtaing was to theſe coaſts, where ſhe hoped, by co-operating with Gen. Waſhington, to ſtrike an effectual blow, and reduce the enemy to reaſon. Had extenſion of dominion been her object, ſhe would have ordered this fleet to the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe would have had the earlieſt opportunity of attacking thoſe iſlands unapprized, unprepared, undefended. She would have taken eaſily every iſland which has ſince coſt her time, men and money to reduce. Had ſhe choſen to make her conqueſts in another quarter, ſhe would have ſailed to the banks of Newfoundland, where the Britiſh veſſels on the coaſt, and the fiſh drying on the banks, would have been an eaſy prey; and every iſland and poſſeſſion in that quarter would have been added to St. Piere and Miquelon, and made a part of the dominion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; or ſhe would have early bent her courſe to the ſhores of Africa, and reduced the Britiſh ſettlements on the river Senegal and along the whole gold coaſt, where the miſerable inhabitants ſhould no longer rake the ſoil for that duſt which muſt ſupply the treaſury of Britain, and enable her to wage a future war; or the fleet of France, paſſing every ſhore of Africa and turning round the Cape, might have ſailed to the Eaſt-Indies, not only to prevent the fall of Pondicherry, but to reduce the garriſons and ſettlements on every point of land and every iſland on that continent, and to turn the whole of the Eaſt-India trade, which is the ſource of the wealth of nations, into her own hands. But neglecting theſe objects, ſhe fitted out the Count with twelve ſhips of the line for the Delaware, with a view to ſurprize the fleet of the enemy in that river, and by co-operating with General Waſhington, to reduce the Britiſh force to a capitulation, and by one maſterly and bold ſtroke to put an end to the war, and eſtabliſh the independence of the States at once. Diſappointed in this hope by the tediouſneſs of the voyage, previous advice of the deſtination of the fleet having been received by the enemy, and afterwards unſucceſsful by reaſon of the ſtorm, and obliged to refit in the harbour of Boſton, the enemy were reinforced, and it became adviſeable, both for the conveniency of our commerce and to diſtreſs the enemy, to draw off to the Weſt-Indies where moſt vulnerable, as we have already hinted, they would moſt ſenſibly feel damage, and from whence, ſhould an opportunity preſent itſelf, it might be convenient to return to attack their fleets upon our coaſts or to block them up in any of our harbours. Thus in every expedition and manœuvre of the fleets of our ally, and in every operation of her arms, it is evident that the only thing propoſed by her is, to reduce the enemy to reaſon, and the acknowledgement of our independence.

The powers of Europe are ſenſible of this, and hence it is that they have given no interruption to the views of France in the courſe of this debate. It is their intereſt that our empire, which conſtituted a main foundation of the Britiſh grandeur, ſhould be diſmembered from it; and that our commerce, which had been reſtricted to her ſhores, ſhould be detached and left free and open to the whole world. They, as well as France, had felt the triumph of the Britiſh flag waving with haughty tyranny on every ſea: They, as well as France, had ſeen, with an unwilling eye, the commerce of a great part of the weſtern world concentered to the ſhores of Britain. It was equally the intereſt of the powers of Europe, to reduce the one and to ſhare the other. It only remained to be conſidered, who it was that would undertake to ſtep forth and to ſtrike the firſt blow. France alone had it in her power to do what the others, ſingly, dared not to attempt, and what, combinedly they were not willing to propoſe: But our independence was the only object which, conſiſtent with their own intereſts, they could propoſe; and France, in effecting this, labours for the whole of Europe. In this caſe will they be diſpoſed to obſtruct her meaſures? It would be to contravene their own advantage and reſiſt their own hopes. It has been ſhewn to be an argument of the uprightneſs of the views of France in her conduct to America, that our enemies, the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, have not been able to aſſign a ſingle article in the treaty, into which ſhe has entered with us, as unequal or inſidious; it will alſo be an argument of the uprightneſs and the juſt views of this kingdom, that the powers of Europe, whoſe Miniſters are at her court, and who have the beſt intelligence of every meaſure and of every counſel, are fully ſatisfied with her intentions; and Britain has not been able, as is acknowledged by Lord North in the Houſe of Commons, to form an alliance with one of theſe powers; for even Ruſſia, from whom he moſt expected it, is unwilling to make the leaſt engagement of this nature. The amity of theſe powers with France, and that pleaſure which they have expreſſed for her victories, (victories obtained in their behalf, but not at their expence) is a full evidence that they are perſuaded of the uprightneſs of her views, and that her object is not the aggrandizement of herſelf, but ſingly and alone, that which is the equal intereſt of them all—The Independence of America.

Our independence will appear to be an object not unworthy of the councils and the arms of France, if we conſider, that beſides the reduction of the power of Britain, and the ſharing of our commerce, it is acquiring to herſelf immortal honour. What can be more glorious to a nation than to be founder of a young empire, that will one day be the ſeat of ſcience and the arts, and the rival of the free States of the old world? Men take a pleaſure in erecting buildings even of wood and ſtone, becauſe they are the works of their own hands. But they feel a nobler pleaſure in doing good to men. For wood and ſtone, and the ornament of carved work is dumb, but the mouth of the grateful perſon ſhall ſpeak his benefactor's praiſe. Why is it that Mæcenas of Rome, and the Medici of Tuſcany, and young Prince Henry of Portugal, are heard of with ſo much reputation in the world? It is not ſo much for any thing they have done in literature or arms, as on account of that patronage which they afforded to men of talents and of virtue. Sir Philip Sidney is deſcribed by the writers of his age as the moſt perfect model of an accompliſhed gentleman. His praiſes have been tranſmitted with advantage to poſterity, becauſe, ſays the hiſtorian Hume, "The credit which he poſſeſſed with his Queen was wholly employed in the encouragement of genius and literature." Why may not a nation as well as an individual find a recompence in the praiſes conſequent upon a generous action? It is the happineſs of the Deity himſelf to give life to beings, to ſee a world ſtarting to exiſtence, and to cauſe it to improve and to ſhine before him.

We may believe that a principle of this nature actuated France; for it is the genius of the nation to be taken more with a proſpect of honour than a proſpect of advantage. Hence it is that ſhe has made ſuch generous exertions in our favour, which it is not probable that any hope of profit could have drawn from her. There is a life and romance in the thought of honour, to which the groveling purſuit of wealth can never riſe. France has yet more of the old cruſading and heroic ſpirit than any other power of Europe. I had ſaid in a former paper, that it might have been her natural language to our Commiſſioners at Paris, ſoliciting attention to the object of their embaſſy, that "the whole French nation had not taken upon herſelf a vow of knighthood to go through the earth to reſcue fair ladies, and to rid the world of monſters." Nevertheleſs, I may in truth ſay, that ſhe has in ſome meaſure riſen to this character of antient and heroic chivalry. The principles of her conduct towards us are generous, and her exertions have been great, and ſurpaſſing common expectation. They reſemble the atchievments of the noble Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem in their expeditions to the holy land.

France, in this cauſe, has ſtood forth the champion of Europe, and every power on the continent is diſpoſed to give her due praiſe. America, whom ſhe has principally engaged by her kind offices, will not be wanting in correſpondent feelings of affection. The nation is beloved by us, and every name from that kingdom is received amongſt us with honour and reſpect. The Prince, whom we conſider as the ſource of every kind act, is ſpoken of in America with a degree of enthuſiaſm to be found only amongſt a free people, whoſe feelings are ſtrong, and whoſe affections are ſincere. Every one muſt remember with what undiſguiſed ſincerity his Majeſty's birth day was celebrated ſome time ago among us, when the oldeſt age was not tardy to behold from windows and balconies the diſplay of fire-works on that occaſion; and when the name of LOUIS XVI. was familiar in the mouths of our youngeſt children. Every one will remember this with pleaſure, more eſpecially when he is informed that to all what this Prince has already done for us, he has lately added a farther obligation, in offering to guarantee a loan which is now about to be negotiated for the uſe of theſe States, and at the ſame time to pay the intereſt out of his own privy purſe. This will endear him to America, and has taken away that prejudice, which from the injuries of George III. we had conceived againſt ſovereigns. For when we ſurvey the kind acts of this Prince, and conſider what it is in the power of a good man poſſeſſed of great authority to do, we have changed our opinion, and no longer wonder that it was made a part of the bleſſing of Abraham, "And Kings ſhall come out of thee."

Our gratulation of his Excellency, the Miniſter of this nation, juſt arrived amongſt us, is an evidence not leſs of our affection for our ally, than of the ſenſe we entertain of the particular reputation of this Gentleman, honourable from his connections, his perſonal worth and capacity; and to be reſpected amongſt us on account of thoſe ſervices rendered us in a diſtant line, though with direct advantage to theſe States, in his able and ſucceſsful negotiations at the court of Bavaria, to compromiſe the differences that had ariſen between the Emperor of Germany and ſeveral of the powers of Europe, relative to the ſucceſſion of that Dutchy. Debarking on the continent, he has been received at Boſton amongſt that brave, polite and hoſpitable people, with every teſtimony of reſpect which genius could invent and gratitude beſtow. The aſſemblies of the town, the muſes of the college waited on him, and in our vernacular tongue, and in the Latin language expreſſed their love for the alliance, for the Prince, for the miniſter, and for the nation. On his journey from the northward, when by a company of light dragoons he had been eſcorted to the camp, a view of univerſal ſatisfaction prevailed amongſt our patriotic ſoldiery: No wonder; for they love the ſervants and the nation whoſe aim it is to fix on a ſolid baſis that liberty for which they have contended. On his approach to this city a company of militia light dragoons, gentlemen of the firſt rank amongſt us, was happy to wait upon the Chevalier, and to eſcort him into town. His arrival was announced by a diſcharge of the artillery, and the Confederate Flag was diſplayed, as on occaſions of particular joy. The day following a noble veſſel, launched from our docks, received, in honour of his Excellency, the name of the LUZERNE.

I mention theſe things with pleaſure, as demonſtrative of our affection for the nation, contrary to the inſinuations of our enemies, who have called this an unnatural alliance, and are ready to believe that neceſſity, not love, engages us, and that we are ſtrained up to it by an artificial force, which muſt ſoon break, and leave us once more aſunder; that our affections are no more than cold ceremony, and the gratulations of our voice the meer effort of a common policy, ſuited to the occaſions of the day. A charge of this nature, ſo injurious to our feelings, it is our part by every mark of peaceable reſpect and civility, and every good natured act of kindneſs to the new Miniſter and to the nation, to endeavour to diſprove.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

† *Jeremiah.* * *Article* 11.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third ſtreet. Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
¶ JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

LONDON June 19.

THE non-importation agreement in Ireland portends much miſchief; the Americans took the ſame meaſures previous to their ſhaking off the yoke preſſed on them by a corrupt adminiſtration.

Nothing can be more favorable to the French and Spaniards, than the continuance of the preſent Miniſtry; thoſe who acted ſo well in little affairs, no doubt will be able to do great matters in the preſent important criſis. The toaſt of our enemies is, "Long life to North, Germaine and Sandwich, the conquerors of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 18.

Mr. D. Hartley moved for leave to bring in a bill to appoint Commiſſioners to treat with America. The honourable gentleman preſſed the neceſſity of this motion with very forcible arguments, and he read the following articles as

TERMS OF NEGOCIATION.

1. That Commiſſioners be appointed to hear, conſult and agree upon the final ſettlement and pacification of the preſent troubles in America, upon ſafe, honourable and permanent terms, ſubject to ratification by parliament.

2. That any one of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners may be impowered to agree, as a preliminary, to a ſuſpenſion of all hoſtilities, by ſea and land, for the certain term of ten years.

The withdrawing of the Britiſh forces is not propoſed as a preliminary, but is reſerved as the firſt article of the negociation. The condition againſt which this ſhould be ſet in balance, on the other ſide, muſt be a ſtipulation for the ſecurity of the Britiſh government in America.

3. That any one of the aforeſaid Commiſſioners may be empowered to agree as a ſecond preliminary, to ſuſpend the operation of any and all acts of parliament, reſpecting America, during the term of the truce.

4. That a truce for the aforeſaid term of years be agreed to, and declared between Great-Britain and France.

5. That the general treaty ſhall be ſet on foot for negociation, as ſoon as may be after ſigning the aforeſaid preliminaries.

6. That any articles of the negociation may take effect as ſoon as agreed to by the parties, in the courſe of the negociation, without waiting for the final concluſion of the treaty.

June 23. The preſent is, indeed, an Epoch in hiſtory. At no period ſince the 30th of January 1648, or at leaſt ſince the abdication of James, has this kingdom been ſhaken to its centre.

By a new Treaty between Dr. Franklin and the French Miniſtry, the latter are to aſſiſt the Americans with 10,000 men, in caſe Great-Britain takes 20,000 Hanoverians or Ruſſians into pay for the American war.

Monday night laſt orders were ſent over to Ireland for an embargo to be laid on the ſhips there, and not to ſuffer any Spaniſh veſſels to take in loading, or get out of harbour on any pretence.

Since the Spaniſh Ambaſſador gave in his Manifeſto ſeveral of the moſt capital Spaniſh merchants have packed up their furniture, and are preparing to leave England.

On Saturday expreſſes were ſent off from the Admiralty to Ireland, for all the ſhips of war cruizing on the weſt of Ireland to keep a ſtrict look out for the Jamaica fleet, which is now hourly expected, with orders for them to put into the firſt port in that kingdom which they can make. At the ſame time expreſſes were ſent off to Falmouth, to diſpatch two ſloops or frigates to cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands for the above purpoſe.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived from Torbay, with an account of Sir Charles Hardy and the grand fleet being ſafe arrived there, to wait for a reinforcement, having been informed that the Breſt and Spaniſh fleets had joined.

The junction of theſe two fleets is an unlucky circumſtance at preſent, as three fleets of homeward bound ſhips are expected to arrive in the courſe of a month, viz. one from Jamaica, one from the Leeward Iſlands, and the other from the Streights.

HOUSE of COMMONS, June 22.

The bill for the augmentation of the militia was brought in, and a very ſerious deliberation took place on the ſecond reading of it. Different gentlemen propoſed their ideas on the proper means of defending ourſelves. All were unanimous in their determination to call forth the inmoſt reſources of the kingdom, at the ſame time that almoſt every gentleman who ſpoke declared, that no ſalvation could be expected while the preſent men were in the adminiſtration. Sir George Young propoſed arming the whole of the kingdom along the coaſts, and eſtabliſhing alarm poſts.

Another gentleman propoſed that every nobleman and gentleman ſhould poſt his ſervants on horſe-back, and ſend them to a general rendezvous, that they might in ſome degree be trained to harraſs at leaſt, if they could not expel the enemy.

Sir George Saville recommended calling forth from their lurking holes and hiding places, the ſeamen that have ſerved on board our coaſting veſſels, men full of bravery, and who have ſo frequently exerted themſelves nobly.

Gen. Burgoyne recommended employing all or moſt of the old officers on half-pay, erecting poſts, collecting little bodies, and planting artillery, and in commanding places.

Sir Charles Bunbury propoſed the applying the 30,000 men intended to be raiſed by the preſent bill to the ſervice of the navy, 15,000 to be ſeamen, and 15,000 to be marines, for that, he ſaid, was the true defence of Britain.

Mr. R. Whitworth recommended, that every gentleman ſhould require a man from every tenant he had; he had already adopted that plan; he had thirty tenants, and he had applied to them to furniſh him a man each.

Lord Nugent propoſed preſſing from all parliamentary protections, calling meetings of every county, contributing ſums of money to be employed in different ways, calling forth all the ſpirit of the nation, and leſſening our danger by telling every man that we were in danger, that his aſſiſtance was wanted, the nobleſt compliment, he ſaid, that could be paid to a brave man, and which he was ſenſible would have its effect with Britons. He rejoiced in the proſpect of unanimity at home; in the certainty of it indeed, for the conduct of the gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe had given him the warmeſt ſatisfaction, ſince they had dropped all little animoſity againſt men, and had joined cordially in meaſures for the general good.

We had no alliance abroad; he knew not why we had none, he knew not where the fault lay, but we had none; Europe had deſerted us; the nations that we had raiſed, the nations that owed their reſpect to us, ſtood with arms acroſs, while our diſſolution was meditating by invading powers; but, ſays the old Lord, we have made one alliance ſuperior to all other alliances, we have made an alliance with one another; we are allied at home; the ſtruggle now is, whether we ſhall be free, or whether we ſhall be ſlaves; whether we ſhall be independent Britain, the maſters of the ocean, or a dependant province on haughty Bourbon.

Mr. Fox was called up by the noble Lord's aſſertion, that the oppoſition had allied themſelves with the miniſters, and that a coalition of ſentiments had taken place. "Allied themſelves with the miniſtry!" exclaimed he, "No, I execrate the thought; no men on this ſide of the Houſe could ally themſelves with thoſe whoſe treachery had brought upon this devoted country all its calamities, and had ſold it to perdition; treachery, he called it, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word, but whether they were traitors by their connections with France, he could not ſay, or whether they were traitors by acting from opinions not their own; by giving up their judgment to their ambition; by being the ſlaves, the tools, the engines of other men; perhaps he might be of opinion they were traitors of the latter deſcription.

But could the men with whom he acted ally with diſgrace and ruin! Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who, when he know that this country was threatened with an invaſion from the combined force of France and Spain, yet ſent out Sir Edward Hughes with ſeven ſhips of the line to the Eaſt Indies, where there was no enemy to beat, and leave the heart of the kingdom unprotected! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, was to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who ſent Admiral Arbuthnot to America with ſeven ſhips of the line under the ſame circumſtances! No! it would be to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who had ſent Sir Charles Hardy out with a fleet, to be expoſed to meet the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to near 50 ſhips of the line, and perhaps to 60, when they ſay at the ſame time that in a few days more they could have added to this unequal fleet 5 or 7 ſhips more! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, was allying themſelves with diſgrace and ruin. Alliance! what! ally themſelves with the men who had driven every old officer of experience and popularity from the ſervice? ally themſelves with men, whoſe weakneſs and whoſe pride had made Europe deſert us, and in the hour of diſtreſs ſtand with arms acroſs, unpitying and unaſſiſting us! No! To ally themſelves with ſuch men, would be to ally themſelves with diſgrace and ruin.

From GAINE's NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of September* 27, 1779.

HAMBURGH, June 25.

IT is ſtill ſtrongly reported, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will uſe her mediation to eſtabliſh peace between England and France, and that Prince Repnin is going to London for that purpoſe.

WESTMINSTER, *July* 3.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of Peers. The Commons being come there accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to

An Act for removing certain difficulties with reſpect to the more ſpeedy and effectual manning of his Majeſty's navy for a limited time.

An Act for augmenting the militia.

And one private bill.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE many great and eſſential ſervices you have rendered to me and to your country, during the courſe of your attendance in Parliament, demand my moſt cordial thanks.

I have ſeen with entire approbation the zeal you have manifeſted for the ſupport and proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary war in which I am engaged, nor am I leſs ſenſible of your attention to the preſent ſtate of the kingdom of Ireland: My paternal affection for all my people makes me ſincerely anxious for the happineſs and proſperity of every part of my dominions.

Hitherto the events of war have afforded the court of France no reaſon to triumph on the conſequences of their injuſtice and breach of public faith; and I truſt by a ſpirited and proſperous exertion of the force you have put into my hands, that ambitious power may be brought to wiſh that they had not, without provocation or cauſe of complaint, inſulted the honour and invaded the rights of my crown.

I have already acquainted you with the hoſtile ſtep which has been lately taken by the court of Spain. Whatever colour may be attempted to be put upon that unjuſt proceeding, I am conſcious that I have nothing to reproach myſelf with: It has been followed by the cleareſt demonſtrations of the loyalty and affection of my Parliament to my perſon and government, for which I repeat to you my warmeſt thanks; and I conſider it as a happy omen of the ſucceſs of my arms, that the encreaſe of difficulties ſerves only to augment the courage and conſtancy of the nation, and to animate and unite my people in the defence of their country, and every thing that is dear to them.

The advanced ſeaſon of the year requires that I ſhould afford you ſome receſs from the public buſineſs; and I do it with the leſs reluctance, as by the powers veſted in me by law I can have the aid of your advice and aſſiſtance within fourteen days, ſhould any emergency make it neceſſary for me to convene you before the uſual time.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The various and extenſive operations of the war have unavoidably occaſioned uncommon expence, and brought additional burthens on my faithful and beloved people, which I moſt ſincerely regret. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me, and for the chearfulneſs and public ſpirit with which the large ſupplies for the current year have been granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible to ſpeak of the continuance of the rebellion in North-America without the deepeſt concern; but we have given ſuch unqueſtionable proofs of our ſincere diſpoſition to put an end to thoſe troubles, that I muſt ſtill hope, that the malignant deſigns of the enemies of Great-Britain cannot long prevail againſt the evident intereſts of thoſe unhappy provinces, and that they will not blindly perſiſt in preferring an unnatural and dangerous connection with a foreign power, to peace and reunion with their mother country."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next.

BY THE KING,
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have received intelligence that preparations are making by our enemies to invade this our kingdom, the ſafety and defence of which require our utmoſt care, and wherein, by the aſſiſtance and bleſſing of God, we are reſolved not to be wanting; and to the intent that they may not, in caſe of their landing, ſtrengthen themſelves by ſeizing the horſes, oxen and cattle of our ſubjects, which may be uſeful to them for draught or burthen, or be eaſily ſupplied with proviſions, We have thought fit, and do by this our Royal proclamation, by the advice of our Privy Council, ſtrictly charge and command the Warden of the Cinque Ports, his Lieutenants, Deputy or Deputies, and all and every the Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants of our Councils, and all Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, and all and every other officers and miniſters, civil and military, within their reſpective counties, cities, towns, and diviſions, that they cauſe the coaſts to be carefully watched, and upon the firſt approach of the enemy, immediately to cauſe all horſes, oxen and cattle, which may be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in our ſervice, or in the defence of the country, and alſo (as far as may be practicable) all other cattle and proviſions, to be driven and removed to ſome place of ſecurity, and to ſuch a diſtance from the place where the enemy ſhall attempt, or appear to intend to land, ſo as that they may not fall into the hands or power of any of our enemies; wherein nevertheleſs it is our will and pleaſure, that the reſpective owners thereof may ſuffer as little damage, loſs or inconvenience, as may be conſiſtent with the public ſafety; and we do hereby further ſtrictly charge and command all our ſubjects to be aiding and aſſiſting to the execution of this our Royal command.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 9th day of July, 1779, in the 19th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING,

LONDON, July 7.

The following are ſaid to be the terms of the alliance certainly contracted between this kingdom, Ruſſia, and Denmark, within theſe ſix months:

I. Offenſive and defenſive between the three contracting parties, relative to all powers whatever.

II. That Ruſſia and Denmark ſhall between them aſſiſt Great-Britain with 20 ſail of the line of battle ſhips, 5 frigates of 36 guns each, and four fire ſhips, all fully and compleatly manned, and kept up in conſtant ſervice.

III. Great-Britain pays Ruſſia a ſubſidy of 200,000l. a year, while the ſhips are in her ſervice.

IV. In caſe that Ruſſia or Denmark is attacked at a time that they have not aſſiſted Great-Britain with the ſaid ſhips, then Great-Britain to aſſiſt thoſe Powers with an equal force, and to be paid the like ſubſidy for ſo doing.

V. The 20 ſail of the line, if called for by Great-Britain within the year 1779, ſhall not be recalled, on any pretence whatever, before September of that year.

VI. In caſe any of the ſaid ſhips are taken, burned or ſunk by an enemy, Great Britain to pay for the ſame at the rate of 1200l. per gun, in lieu of all other demands whatever.

This treaty was ſigned in November laſt, and, upon the Marquis D'Almodavar's memorial being delivered, meſſengers were diſpatched to Peterſburgh and Copenhagen; ſo that we may expect the ſquadron in the Downs by the 20th of July.

On Thurſday evening laſt, an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, and to the Miniſters of State, from Sir Charles Hardy, with an account of his having taken a frigate going from France to Count D'Orvilliers's fleet, with diſpatches, from the Captain of which we learn the following particulars: That on the 4th of June, a ſignal was made from Ferrol for the ſailing of nine ſail of Spaniſh ſhips of the line, beſides frigates: that the above ſhips effected a junction with the French fleet, under the command of the Count D'Orvilliers, on the twelfth (the ſixteenth the reſcript was delivered in London, by Count D'Almodavar) which made their united force forty-two ſail of the line. Sir Charles adds, from the ſuperiority of the French and Spaniards, he makes no doubt but they will venture an engagement, and that he is determined to give them battle. He further adviſes, that he was then off Uſhant, in chace, and in ſight of the enemy: that all his fleet was well, and the officers and men in the higheſt ſpirits, and that he hoped to be able in the next diſpatches to give ſuch an account of the united fleets of France and Spain, as would be highly ſatisfactory to his Sovereign and his country.

The Culloden is ſailed to join the grand fleet in Torbay, and in a few days will follow the Reſolution, Terrible, Sandwich, Formidable, Barfleur, Arrogant, Marlborough, and Ajax, with the Princeſs Amelia.

The general conjecture now is, that the combined fleets of France and Spain will make the attack of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

July 13, Sir Charles Hardy ſailed from Torbay laſt Friday. Commodore (late Governor) Johnſtone's fleet, left Portſmouth the ſame day, with five frigates, to look into St. Maloes and Breſt.

IRELAND.

CITY OF DUBLIN ADDRESS.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of your antient city of Dublin, thus dutifully approach the throne, rouſed with honeſt indignation at the inſidious deſigns of your Majeſty's enemies of the Houſe of Bourbon, and warm with the moſt ardent zeal to maintain the ſafety and honour of your government. Influenced by theſe ſentiments, we for a while forget the unjuſt and impolitic reſtrictions on our commerce, continued at the deſire of your Majeſty's ſubjects of Britain, and eager to preſs forward in their defence, we lay far behind us the remembrance of the many wrongs we have borne, yet we truſt your Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency

will accept the tender we now make of our lives and fortunes in ſupport of any juſt or neceſſary war; not as the offer of a people inſenſible to the accumulated diſtreſſes heaped upon them by falſe policy and ignorant Miniſters; not as a mere formal addreſs, procured by miniſterial influence from penſioned hirelings, who in the day of trial would ſhrink from you; but as the free-will offering of men zealous to manifeſt the unſpotted loyalty of their country to the auguſt Houſe of Brunſwick; as the firſt determination of ſubjects confiding in the beneficent intentions of their ſovereign, and who entertain an humble hope that, by the favour of Divine Providence, the united efforts of all your ſubjects, and the aſſiſtance of wiſer councils than have lately been adopted, the Britiſh empire may not only defeat her numerous enemies, but riſe once more to that ſtrength and glory, from which at preſent that empire has ſo miſerably fallen."

BOSTON, September 20.

Since our laſt arrived at Cape-Anne from Bilboa, the privateer brig General Starks, by which we have certain intelligence, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 40 ſail of armed veſſels, have invaded Gibraltar and Minorca, which were garriſoned by foreigners, ſo that it is probable they are ſubdued long ere this. The fleets have made ſeveral rich captures at and near that port. The above brig we are informed has captured four prizes, all of which are ſafe arrived, one of them a packet, bound from Jamaica for London, very valuable, on board of which were going paſſengers a Major in the Britiſh ſervice and a Nobleman, who were conducted to town priſoners. We alſo hear by the above veſſel, that 12 ſhips of the line, and a proportion of frigates, have joined our illuſtrious ally's fleet, commanded by Admiral d'Orvillers, and that the Engliſh navy keep near their ports, fearing to approach this combined fleet.

The Earl of Glencairn, prize to the Boſton, is retaken by a 40 gun ſhip, and carried into Halifax.

The Little John, a row-boat, has taken and ſent in two prizes laſt week, one a ſmall ſchooner, laden with ſalt, ſugar and rum, from Halifax for Cape Purſue; the other a ſloop, from Bermuda for Halifax, her cargo rum, &c. Reports from the Nova-Scotia ſhore ſay, the Faulkland private ſhip has foundered at the Bay of Fundy, and a frigate and a 74 much ſhattered in a late ſtorm there: Theſe ſhips, with 500 troops on board, were bound to Penobſcot, as a reinforcement to General M'Lane, but were all ſeparated in the Bay, and compelled to return to Halifax again without effecting any thing.------Theſe ſhips, troops, &c. were diſpatched from Halifax in conſequence of the following requiſition from M'Lane, viz. "Unleſs he had immediate ſupport he muſt ſurrender to the Americans, who were numerous and formidable, both by land and ſea." By the above prize we learn it was doubted in Halifax that the American fleet, on a late expedition, had failed, it appeared ſo very improbable.

The following is an accurate liſt of the land and naval force at Halifax, viz. the Duke of Argyle's Scotch regiment, 1000 men; the Duke of Hamilton's Scotch ditto, 1100; the 70th Britiſh, 500; the Orange rangers (a dirty tory corps) 500; a Heſſian regiment, 700; commanded by a Lieut. Col. Campbell, in M'Lane's abſence. Naval force, an old 74 gun ſhip, an old French frigate, a ſloop of war, and three 20 gun ſhips.

Tueſday arrived a prize brigantine from New-York, with 110 hogſheads of tobacco, captured by the letter of marque ſloop Polly, from this port.

Yeſterday arrived here a prize brig of 10 cohorns, laden with proviſions, bound from Liverpool for New-York, taken by Capt. Manly. The brig before ſhe was taken had captured a rich Spaniſh veſſel, with a quantity of ſpecie, &c. on board, which ſhe ſent for England, after taking out the chief of the caſh.---Capt. Manly, we hear, took on board his ſhip one bag, containing about 50 wt. ſilver or gold we know not.

By letters from our friends in the country we are informed, that the cauſe of our late ſcanty ſupply of proviſions was entirely owing to the wicked and falſe reports of our internal enemies, that our market was overſtocked.

Several reputable farmers, who within a few days paſt have been in town and ſeen the want of proviſions in our market, have aſſured us, that as the country abounds with cattle, ſheep and grain, they will encourage their brethren to ſend us a full ſupply at the regulated prices; and as they in the country are determined to abide by and ſupport the late regulations, hope the town of Boſton will join them in it, and thereby fruſtrate the attempts of an infernal ſett of tories to break thro' ſaid regulations, in order to deſtroy our currency, and thereby cauſe miſery, diſtreſs and confuſion.

Sept. 23. A flag was lately ſent from New-London, with ſome priſoners, to New-York, which was ſtopt in the Sound, and not permitted to approach the city; from whence it was conjectured that ſomething extraordinary had taken place there.

By a gentleman lately from Ireland we learn, that there were no ſmall commotions in that kingdom; that he ſaw with his own eyes a number of the military companies raiſed there by aſſociation, the whole force of which amounted to 30,000 men; that they were commanded by ſome of the principal nobility and gentry; that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland expreſſed great uneaſineſs, and ſent to inquire the true deſign of their arming, and was anſwered, that it was for the defence of the kingdom, that at the ſame time they were determined not to lay down their arms till the liberties of Ireland ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

We hear that a court is now ſitting in this town to enquire into the failure of the Penobſcot expedition.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated July 10.

"The States of Holland will continue to adhere to the ſtricteſt neutrality, this has been the plan from its beginning, and we may aſſure you, whatever may be the reports, that the City of Amſterdam will never conſent to take part with England in the war. This is the ſecret in the cabinet, and it is wiſhed America may be Independent."

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

The ſhip Andrew Caldwell, Captain Truckſon, from St. Euſtatia for this port, is put into Virginia, having loſt all her maſts in a gale of wind on our coaſt. We hear ſhe was attacked on her paſſage by two cruizers, whom ſhe beat off.

Laſt week Captain Taylor, of this port, ſent a prize into Egg-Harbour, having on board a Heſſian Colonel and 214 privates, with a quantity of dry goods. We hear the priſoners are expected in town to-day.

Captain James Nicholſon, of the Navy, is appointed to command the frigate Trumbull; and Captain Thomas Read to command a new Continental frigate, of 36 guns, called the Bourbon.

Monday arrived here the privateer ſloop Royal George, mounting 14 carriage guns, taken by the General Pickering, Captain Harradan.

Yeſterday the Captains Barry, Henderſon, Young, Souder, and Parks, arrived here from Hiſpaniola.

Died in Harford county, Maryland, on Wedneſday, the 29th of September, THOMAS WHITE, Eſq; late of this city.

At a Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer, held at Philadelphia, the 20th day of September laſt, John Richardſon was tried for a rape and acquitted; and John Holden, Robert Strettel Jones, and Edward Cutbuſh were tried for treaſon, and acquitted; Peter Schwoob, a Turn-key, was tried for the voluntary eſcape of three priſoners, found guilty, and was ordered by the Court to be removed from the ſaid office of Turn-key, and to pay a fine of 500l. alſo bills for high-treaſon were found againſt Peter Miller, Richard Maſon, William Caſſedy, alias Thompſon, and Joſeph Wirt; bills were preferred againſt Lawrence Stuart and Elizabeth Ellis, for murder, and returned ignoramus. No perſons appearing to proſecute the following perſons, they were diſcharged by the Court, to wit. John Brown, William Williams, Michael Ryan, Chriſtian George, Charles Huſtes, John Dubre, Joſeph George, Philip Allebach, and William James. John Pike was alſo ordered to be diſcharged, on giving ſecurity himſelf in 2000l. and two good ſureties in in 1000l. each, for his good behaviour during the preſent war.

IN CONGRESS, Sept. 28, 1779.

CONGRESS having appointed the Hon. JOHN JAY, Eſq; their Miniſter Plenipotentiary, to negociate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and his Catholic Majeſty, and he having ſignified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon reſigned the chair.

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed to the choice of a Preſident.

Congreſs accordingly proceeded to an election, and the ballots being taken and counted,

The Honorable SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſquire, was elected.

OCTOBER 1, 1779.

Reſolved, That the thanks of Congreſs be given to the Honorable John Jay, Eſq; late Preſident, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs. To which he returned the following anſwer:

SIR, Philadelphia, October 4, 1779.

IT gives me very ſenſible pleaſure to find from the act of Congreſs, incloſed in your Excellency's polite favor of the firſt inſtant, that my conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs, has been honored by the approbation of Congreſs. The teſtimony given of it by this act demands my warmeſt acknowledgments.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to aſſure the Congreſs, that my happineſs is inſeparable from the welfare and eſteem of my country; and that my endeavours to promote the one and merit the other, ſhall continue unremitted. I have the honor to be, with great reſpect and eſteem,

Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient ſervant,
JOHN JAY.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
Preſident of Congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*** The CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY will meet this Evening, on Buſineſs of Conſequence.

Philadelphia, October 5, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general Election for the City, and alſo for the County of Philadelphia, excluſive of the ſaid city, will be holden at the State-houſe, in the ſaid city, and at the two other places of election, on Tueſday, the 12th day of October inſtant, to begin after ten of the clock in the morning, then and there to chooſe for ſaid city, one Repreſentative in the Supreme Executive Council of this State, five Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, two ſuitable perſons for Sheriffs, and two ſuitable perſons for Coroners, one County Commiſſioner, and ſix County Aſſeſſors, two Commiſſioners for paving the Streets, two Wardens of the Watch and ſix City Aſſeſſors; and to chooſe for ſaid county, one Repreſentative in the ſaid Council, nine Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, two ſuitable perſons for Sheriffs, and two ſuitable perſons for Coroners of the ſaid county, one Commiſſioner and ſix Aſſeſſors. The ſaid Elections to be made by the qualified Electors of the ſaid city and county reſpectively, except that they all join in the choice of Sheriffs, Coroners, County Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors.

And the choice of Inſpectors for the ſaid Elections is to be made by the qualified Electors of the ſeveral Wards and Townſhips, under the direction of the Conſtables in their ſeveral Diſtricts, and alſo of an Aſſeſſor of each Ward and Townſhip, on Saturday next, the 9th inſtant, between the hours of ten of the clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon, and the names of the Inſpectors ſo choſen are to be certified to the Sheriff of ſaid county, or his deputies, at the ſeveral places of General Election, with all convenient ſpeed, and the perſons elected Inſpectors notified thereof.

† JAMES CLAYPOOLE, Sheriff.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Joſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls townſhip, a remarkable ſorrel HORSE, riſing four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a ſlit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no ſhoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken alſo Four Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the townſhip of Northampton. She was taken or ſtrayed September 30 1779. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE; a quantity of BEES-WAX, and about 43 Buſhels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Mountholly.

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Wincheſter, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite. ¶

ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

September 29 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1100, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two linſey petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Chriſtian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck; conſiſting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, ſituated in Heidelberg townſhip, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two out lots near the town of Reading in the ſaid county, late the property of the ſaid Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the ſaid county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck: All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Reading, on the firſt day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be forever barred from the recovery thereof.

Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. DAVID MORGAN, THOMAS PARRY, HENRY HALLER } Agents.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a ſhoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſtripe linſey under waiſtcoat, brown ſtrait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went off a ſtraw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowſers and old ſhoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a ſhallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, ſtriped trowſers, ſtoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown ſailors jacket, ſays he ſerv'd his time to one Mr. Dorſey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a ſhort green coat, leather breeches and ſhoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a paſs with him to go to Annapolis, where he ſays he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he ſays he ſerved his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſlender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of ſtripe cotton ſtockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen hound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a ſtocking weaver, ſays he ſerved his time in Bonam town, Jerſey, had on when he went off, a brown woolſey ſhort jacket with ſleeves, a pair of ſtripe trowſers, a ſwan ſkin covered cap with an old ſilver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, ſlender built, had on when he went off, an old ſhort brown coat, a pair of long tow trowſers, old ſhoes, and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within ſeven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and ſecures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reaſonable expences paid by me

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Requeſt of the MANAGERS of the Houſe of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to thoſe who keep Hogs within the ſaid City, to confine them or otherwiſe to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Aſſembly made and provided in this caſe in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overſeers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requeſts that he ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unleſs they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old laſt ſpring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a ſwitch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a ſolitary rural ſituation, wherein he was abſtracted from all company almoſt four years, in daily purſuit of uſeful knowledge from the beſt Engliſh authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the Engliſh ſpeech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and Engliſh grammar, inſtead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and inſtructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very ſhort time, only with the waſte of a few ſheets of clean paper, *probatum eſt*, all he wants is a ſupplement to a ſmall fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuſe Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hoſpital from the firſt inſtitution thereof; notwithſtanding, whereſoever kind Providence caſts his lot, ſtill a loyal ſubject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Juſtice FLEESON's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-ſtreet, next to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Francis or Matthew Humphreys, deceaſed, of Talbot county, Maryland, are deſired to attend on the firſt week of November next, with their accounts, properly proven; and thoſe indebted, to pay and ſettle all demands whatſoever: As ſeveral attempts have been made to ſettle the above eſtates, it is hoped all concerned will pay proper attention to this advertiſement, and prevent further trouble. THOMAS WALLACE, Adminiſtrator.

N B As there are ſome of the Books belonging to the above eſtates wanting, it is hoped the poſſeſſors will ſend them to Mr. William Bordley's, and oblige, ‖ *T. W.* Ad.

Philadelphia, September 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 14½ hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a ſore back, a ſtar and ſnip, 3 white feet, and a buſhy main and tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if ſtolen, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWAED.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the ſecond day of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall black MARE, three years old, no ſhoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any perſon delivering ſaid MARE to the owner, or giving information that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Cheſter county, 26 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STUART.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not ſo full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the owner, ſhall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Pringle, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of September 1779, a dark bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and little ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, by John Whiteman, living on ſaid place. ¶

Southampton, Bucks County, 9th Month 25, 1779.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, the 3d night of the 7th month laſt, a dark ſorrel HORSE, with a large blaze down over his noſtrils, 11 years old, ſhod with old ſhoes, about 13½ hands high, heavy made, a little hollow backed, his hind legs a little crooked, paces a little, trots, and canters well, has been moſtly uſed to the cellar, works well, neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon giving information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Four Hard Dollars Reward, or the value in current money, or produce; if the thief be brought to juſtice, double the ſum above mentioned, paid by THOMAS WILSON. ¶

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Patterſon, deceaſed, of Cæcil county, Maryland, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proven, that they may be ſettled and paid, and thoſe indebted to pay without any further trouble. MARY PATTERSON, Executrix,

Sept. 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS WALLACE, Executor.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 26th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, one hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and a boil on the neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP, lying at Capt. Thomas's Wharff, on the Head of Northeaſt, within Half a Mile of Charleſtown, Cæcil County, Maryland, upwards of Eight Hundred Buſhels Burthen, ſtanding and running Rigging good. For Particulars, enquire of

THOMAS WALLACE.

Sept. 14, 1779. ¶

WANTED,

A Journeyman SADDLETREE-MAKER.

SUCH an One will meet with the greateſt Encouragement, on Application to JOHN MEEM, at YORK-TOWN. *Sept.* 16, 1776. †

September 6, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia County, on the 3d inſtant September, a BAY HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on his forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JACOB KIRKNER.

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1 *m.*

To the INDEPENDENT FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I again propoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing general election, to ſucceed the preſent Sheriff after the time limited him by law be expired. I therefore again moſt humbly ſolicit and requeſt the favour of your votes and intereſt in order to be on the return with him; which favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall ever be had in memory and gratefully acknowledged by

Your ſincere friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 17. ¶ WILLIAM DEWEES.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1779.

To the FREEMEN, Electors of the County of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

THE honour done me by your chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for ſome years paſt, entitles you to my moſt ſincere acknowledgements. But the preſent impaired ſtate of my health, together with the peculiar ſituation of my private affairs, renders it both difficult and inconvenient to ſerve longer in that ſtation. Therefore beg you will chuſe ſome other perſon at the enſuing election, for your Repreſentative, in place of, *Your moſt reſpectful and very humble ſervant,*

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS of LANCASTER County.

IN conſequence of the advice and encouragement which I have received from a number of my friends, I take this method of notifying you that I purpoſe to offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's office at the enſuing election. I hope therefore the intereſt of thoſe Gentlemen of my acquaintance, and others, electors of the ſaid county upon the occaſion, and have only to add, that I ſhould be happy in ſo ſignal a mark of their eſteem.

I am, GENTLEMEN, your moſt obedient, and moſt devoted, humble ſervant, THOMAS EDWARDS.

Lebanon, September 11, 1779. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS in the County of LANCASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks for the honour in voting me on the return for the Sheriff's office, at the laſt election in this county. As I mean to ſtand a Candidate for that Office at the election enſuing; your votes and intereſt will be greatfully acknowledged by, Gentlemen, your obliged humble ſervant,

Sept. 18, 1779. ¶ JOHN MARSHAL.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away the 26th of Auguſt, 1779, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, in New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named William Malice, this country born, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, near 18 years of age, a chunky well made lad, ſhort brown hair, round faced, black eyes, gliſſens much when he ſmiles, ſomething freckled, a cunning, ſmart active fellow; had on, and took with him, a round fine hat, a fine ſhirt and two coarſe ones, two pair of trowſers, a brown coattee, a lightiſh coloured upper jacket, and under ditto without ſleeves, a greeniſh caſt jean breeches, mended on the knees, paleiſh, ribbed worſted ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid lad, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES HINCHMAN.

September 20, 1779.

STRAYED away, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, living in Paſſyunk Townſhip, in the Five Mile Round, a Sorrel MARE and COLT, branded A. G. her hind Feet white and a white Snip on her Noſe, the Colt having one Ring Eye, white down from his Eyes, his four Feet white. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare and Colt, and brings them to the King of Pruſſia in Market-ſtreet, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have a Reward of THIRTY DOLLARS, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by ADAM GARRET. ¶

Cæcil County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of this State have continued and amended an act, entituled "An act for the more effectnal preventing foreſtalling and engroſſing, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and another act, entituled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victuals," whereby the abovementioned articles are prohibited from being tranſported from this State into any other State, under penalty of One thouſand pounds and the forfeiture of the article or articles ſo tranſported, and for the more effectual executing ſaid acts, have conſtituted and appointed Henry Hollingſworth, Patrick Ewing, Edward Parker, Benjamin Breward, Jeremiah Baker, David Macky, and David Smith, as a Committee for ſaid county, as by the aforeſaid act will more fully appear, therefore all perſons are deſired to conform to ſaid act, as they muſt expect to anſwer for the contrary to the penal laws of the State.

And whereas the ſeveral Committees in the reſpective counties are authorized and required to open Subſcription for the borrowing money on Loan-Office Certificates, for the uſe of the United States, one half of the ſaid Subſcription to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next, and the other half on or before the firſt day of January next; the Committee therefore give notice, that they have now opened Books at the Head of Elk for the receiving Subſcriptions. *By Order of the Committe,*

¶ JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

To the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SCHOOL will be opened on the Firſt of October next, under the Care of the Subſcriber, by whom due Attention will be given, that the following Things be accurately taught, viz. Engliſh Grammar, the Latin and Greek Languages, together with ſome uſeful Branches of the Mathematicks. The Neighbourhood is agreeable and very healthy; where convenient Lodgings may be provided, on reaſonable Terms.

Sept. 9, 1779. ¶ WILLIAM FOSTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State, about five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and ſix miles from Newport, containing 130 acres, 70 of which are cleared, 10 acres of meadow and more may be made, and the woodland well timbered. There are on the place, a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a good barn and ſtables, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water at the door, and all the fields well watered. The ſituation is very healthy. A good title will be made, and the terms known, by applying to JAMES BOGGS, living on the premiſes.

Head Cheſter River, Kent County, State of Maryland, Sept. 9, 1779.

WANTED,

A PERSON that underſtands the FULLING Buſineſs compleat, and can come well recommended, will meet with generous Encouragement, by applying to the ſubſcriber. JOHN RAWLINGS. ¶

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for your Votes, and placing me on the Return for the Sheriff's Office at the laſt General Election, and take this uſual Method of requeſting the like Favour at the enſuing Election, which will be held in grateful Remembrance, by *Your moſt obedient Servant,*

¶ JAMES CLAYPOLE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by your former Favours, I offer myſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing Election, as the preſent Sheriff's Term, agreeable to Law, then expires, which, if it ſhould be agreeable to make uſe of my Name, in your Ticket for that Purpoſe, will be gratefully acknowledged by

‖ 4 w. Yours, CHARLES DILWORTH.

To the FREEHOLDERS and FREEMEN of Northampton County,

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the honour you have done me, in electing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly for theſe two years paſt. If you ſhould incline to elect me again, the imperfect ſtate of my health forbids my undertaking ſo weighty a charge any longer; I therefore think it my duty to inform you that I cannot ſerve you. I am, Gentlemen, with the utmoſt reſpect, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

¶ WILLIAM M'FARREN.

A TANNER and CURRIER,

EITHER with or without a Family, who can be well recommended for Honeſty and Sobriety, and will undertake the Management of a Tanyard, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to THOMAS MAYBURY or ISAAC POTTS, in Potts-Town. *Potts-Town, 9 Mo.* 11, 1779. ‖ 5 w.

Red-Lion, Uwchland Townſhip, Cheſter County, Sept. 11, 1779.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a large dark roan MARE, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM CLAYTON.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, near Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, a large BAY MARE, ſeven years old, 15 hands high, paces a travel, trots and canters ſlow, ſlack of courage, branded on the near ſhoulder TB, ſhod before, has a ſtar in her forehead, her off hind foot white above the hoof, a wart on the off ſide of her head, below her eyes, and another wart the inſide of her thigh, her mane inclines to both ſides of her neck, and ſhe is in good order. Any perſon ſecuring the mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, for the mare, paid by

Sept. 12, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BABB.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, two very valuable HORSES, on the night of the ſeventh inſtant, the one a bay horſe, about nine years old, high carriaged, branded with A.R.S. in a triangle, on the near thigh, with a ſtar in his forehead, a very ſhort dock, with but little hair on, ſomething better than 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before; the other a pale brown, about 15 hands high, well built every way, 4 years old laſt ſpring, neither brand nor ear-mark, he has a little white on his near hind foot by his hoof, paces and trots, his fore feet was much worn for want of ſhoes, no ſhoes on when ſtolen; the colour, brands, and marks are deſcribed as near as I can at preſent. Whoever takes up the thief or thieves and horſes, ſhall have the above reward, ſo that the thieves be brought to juſtice and I may get the horſes again, or Fifty Dollars for each horſe, and for the thief or thieves One Hundred Dollars, beſides all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN NAYLOR.

September 10, 1779. ¶

Darby Townſhip, Cheſter County, Pennſylvania, Sept. 6, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, about 14½ hands high, with a white ſtar in his forehead, white on both hind feet, rather moſt on the near one, he trots and canters, and when rode ſlow paces a little ſome times, rather ſlack of courage, and thin of fleſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and for the horſe only One Hundred Dollars, paid by

¶ SAMUEL SMITH.

††† Throw the rein over his neck, and take up the near fore leg and take hold of the off rein, draw it tight and bid him lie down, he will lie down on one ſide; he reſembles ſomething of a ſtone horſe, being cut a few months ago.

Eaſton, Northampton County, Sept. 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to this Gaol, the 8th Inſt. WILLIAM SISKO, a Mulatto, who ſays he belongs to James Byers, living in Paxton Townſhip, Lancaſter County. His Maſter is therefore deſired to come, pay the Charges, and take him away.

¶ PETER EHLER, Gaoler.

FOR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,

THE Schooner *HUMMINGBIRD*, will ply conſtantly from *Richmond*, on *James River*, to the *Head of Elk*; ſhe is a new *Virginia* built Boat, a prime ſailer, and well accommodated for Paſſengers: Any Paſſengers or Goods for *Norfolk, Portſmouth, Peterſburg, Richmond*, or the Parts of *Virginia* convenient to her Paſſage, ſhall be tranſported with Care and Attention. For Terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MARSDEN, of *Richmond*; Capt. JOHN HAGUE, on board; or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in *Philadelphia*, by whom Goods will be received for ſaid Schooner.

Beſt James-River Mountain Tobacco, Pitt Coals, &c. ſold by

Sept. 13, 1779. ‖ LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Teaoga, September 30th, 1779.*

IN mine of the 30th ultimo to his Excellency General Washington, and by him transmitted to Congress, I gave an account of the victory obtained by this army over the enemy at Newton, on the 29th of August. I now do myself the honour to inform Congress of the progress of this army, and the most material occurrences which have since taken place.

The time taken up in destroying the corn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown, employing the army near two days, and there appearing a probability that the destruction of all the crops might take a much greater length of time than was at first apprehended, and being likewise convinced, by an accurate calculation, that it would not be possible to effect the destruction of the Indian country with the provision on hand, which was all I had in store, and indeed all I had pack-horses to transport from Teaoga; in this situation I could think of but one expedient to answer the purposes of the expedition, which was to prevail, if possible, on the soldiers, to content themselves with half a pound of flour, and the same quantity of fresh beef per day, rather than leave the important business unfinished. I therefore drew up an address to them, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose you, which, being read, was answered by three cheers from the whole army. Not one dissenting voice was heard from either officer or soldier. I had then on hand, from the best calculation I could make, twenty-two pounds of flour, and sixteen pounds of beef per man; the former liable to many deductions by rains, crossing rivers and defiles; the latter much more so, from the almost unavoidable loss of cattle, when suffered to range the woods at night for their support. I was, however, encouraged in the belief that I should be enabled to effect the destruction and total ruin of the Indian territories, by this truly noble and virtuous resolution of the army, for which, I know not, whether the public stand more indebted to the persuasive arguments which the officers began to use, or the virtuous disposition of the soldiers, whose prudent and chearful compliance with the requisition anticipated all their wishes, and rendered persuasion unnecessary. I sent back all my heavy artillery on the night of the 30th, retaining only four brass three pounders, and a small howitzer, loaded the necessary ammunition on horseback, and marched early on the 31st for Catharine's town. On our way we destroyed a small settlement of eight houses, and a town called Knawaholee, of about twenty houses, situated on a peninsula at the conflux of the Teaoga and Cayuga branches. We also destroyed several fields of corn. From this Col. Dayton was detached with his regiment and the rifle corps up the Teaoga about six miles, who destroyed several large fields of corn. The army resumed their march, and encamped within thirteen miles and an half of Catharine's-town, where we arrived the next day, although we had a road to open for the artillery, through a swamp nine miles in extent and almost impervious. We arrived near Catharine's-town in the night, and moved on in hopes to surprize it, but found it forsaken. On the next morning an old woman of the Cayuga nation was found in the woods, who informed, that on the night after the battle of Newtown, the enemy having fled the whole time, arrived there in great confusion early the next day; that she heard the warriors tell their women, they were conquered and must fly; that they had a great many killed and vast numbers wounded. She likewise heard the lamentations of many at the loss of their connections. In addition to this, she assured us, that some other warriors had met Butler at this place, and desired him to return and fight again. But to this request they could obtain no satisfactory answer, for as they observed, "Butler's mouth was closed." The warriors who had been in the action were equally averse to the proposal, and would think of nothing but flight and the removal of their families; that they kept runners on every mountain to observe the motion of our army, who reported early in the day on which we arrived, that our advance was very rapid, upon which all those who had not been before sent off, fled with precipitation, leaving her without any possible means of escape. She said that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in canoes. I was from many circumstances fully convinced of the truth and sincerity of her declaration, and the more so, as we had, on the day we left Newtown, discovered a great number of bloody packs, arms and accoutrements, thrown away in the road and in the woods on each side of it. Besides which, we discovered a number of recent graves, one of which has been since opened, containing the bodies of two persons who had died by wounds. Those circumstances, when added to that of so many warriors being left dead on the field, a circumstance not common with Indians, were sufficient to corroborate the woman's declaration, and to prove what I before conjectured, that the loss of the enemy was much greater than was at first apprehended. I have never been able to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, what force the enemy opposed to us at Newtown, but from the best accounts I have been able to collect, and from the opinion of General Poor and others, who had the best opportunity of viewing their numbers, as well as from the extent of their lines, I suppose them to have been fifteen hundred, though the two prisoners, whom I believe totally ignorant of the numbers at any post but their own, as well as of the enemy's disposition, estimate them only at eight hundred, while they allow that five companies of rangers, all the warriors of Seneca, and six other nations were collected at this place. In order to determine their force with as much accuracy as in my power, I examined their breastwork, and found its extent more than half a mile. Several bastions ran out in its front to flank the lines in every part. A small block-house, formerly a dwelling, was also manned in front. The breast-work appeared to have been fully manned, though I suppose with only one rank. Some part of their works being low, they were obliged to dig holes in the ground to cover themselves in part. This circumstance enabled me to judge the distance between their men in the works. A very thin scattering line, designed, as I suppose, for communicating signals, was continued from those works to that part of the mountain which General Poor ascended, where they had a very large body, which was designed, I imagine, to fall on our flank. The distance from the breast-work to this was at least one mile and a half. From thence to the hill in rear of our right, was another scattering line of about one mile, and on the hill a breast-work with a strong party, destined, as it is supposed, to fall in our rear. But General Clinton being ordered so far to the right, occasioned his flank to pass this mountain, which obliged them to abandon their post. From those circumstances, as well as from the opinion of others, I cannot conceive their numbers less than what I have before mentioned.

The army spent one day at Catharine's in destroying corn and fruit-trees. We burnt the town, consisting of about thirty houses; and the next day encamped near a small scattering settlement of about eight houses, and in two days after reached Kendaia, which we also found deserted. Here one of the inhabitants of Wyoming, who had been last year captured by the enemy, escaped from them and joined us. He informed that the enemy had left the town in the greatest confusion, three days before our arrival. He said he had conversed with some of the tories, on their return from the action of Newtown, who assured him they had great numbers killed and wounded, and there was no safety but in flight. He heard Butler tell them, he must try to make a stand at Kanadasega; but they declared they would not throw away their lives in a vain attempt to oppose such an army. He also heard many of the Indian women lamenting the loss of their connexions; and added, that Brandt had taken most of the wounded up the Teaoga in water crafts, which had been provided for that purpose in case of necessity. It was his opinion the King of Kanadasega was killed, as he saw him go down but not return, and gave a description of his person and dress corresponding with those of one found on the field of action. Kendaia consisted of about twenty houses, which were reduced to ashes; the houses were neatly built and finished. The army spent near a day at this place in destroying corn and fruit trees, of which there was great abundance; many of the trees appeared to be of great age. On the next day we crossed the outlet of the Seneca lake, and moved in three divisions through the woods to encircle Kanadasega, but found it likewise abandoned. A white child of about three years old, doubtless the offspring of some unhappy captive, was found here and carried with the army.

A detachment of 400 men was sent down on the west side of the lake to destroy Gothseunqueau, and the plantations in the same quarters; at the same time a number of volunteers, under Col. Harper, made a forced march towards Cayuga lake, and destroyed Schoyere, while the residue of the army were employed in destroying the corn at Kanadasega, of which there was a large quantity. This town consisted of fifty houses, and was pleasantly situated. In it we found a great number of fruit trees, which were destroyed with the town. The army then moved on, and in two days arrived at Kanandaque, having been joined on the march by the detachment sent along the Seneca lake, which had been almost two days employed in destroying the crops and settlements in that quarter. At Kanandaque we found twenty-three very elegant houses, mostly framed, and in general large. Here we also found very extensive fields of corn, which having been destroyed, we marched for Hanneyaye, a small town of ten houses, which we also destroyed.

At this place we established a post, leaving a strong garrison, our heavy stores and one field piece, and proceeded to Chinesee, which, the prisoners informed, was the grand capital of the Indian country; that Indians of all nations had been planting there this spring; that all the rangers and some British had been employed in assisting them, in order to raise sufficient supplies to support them while destroying our frontiers, and that they themselves had worked three weeks for the Indians when planting. This information determined me at all events to reach that settlement, though the state of my provisions, much reduced by unavoidable accidents, almost forbad the attempt. My flour had been much reduced by the failure of pack-horses, and in the passage of creeks and defiles; and twenty-seven of the cattle had been unavoidably lost. We, however, marched on for the Chinesee town, and on the second day reached a town of twenty-five houses, called Kaneghsaws. Here we found some large corn-fields, which part of the army destroyed, while the other part were employed in building a bridge over an unfordable creek between this and Chinesee.

I had the preceding evening ordered out an officer with three or four riflemen, one of our guides, and an Oneida Chief, to reconnoitre the Chinesee town, that we might, if possible, surprize it. Lieut. Boid, of the rifle corps, was the officer entrusted, who took with him 23 men, volunteers from the same corps, and a few from Col. Butler's regiment, making in all 26, a much larger number than I had thought of sending, and by no means so likely to answer the purpose as that which had been directed. The guides were by no means acquainted with the country, mistook the road in the night, and at day-break fell in with a castle, six miles higher up than Chinesee, inhabited by a tribe called Squatchakas. Here they saw a few Indians, killed and scalped two; the rest fled. Two runners were immediately dispatched to me with the account, and informed that the party were on their return. When the bridge was almost compleated, some of them came in and informed that Lieut. Boid, and most of his party, were almost surrounded by the enemy; that the enemy had been discovering themselves before him for some miles; that his men had killed two, and were eagerly pursuing the rest; but soon found themselves almost surrounded by 3 or 400 Indians and rangers. Those of Mr. Boid's men, who were sent to secure his flanks, fortunately made their escape; but he, with 14 of his party and the Oneida Chief, being in the centre, were completely encircled. All the light troops of the army, and the flanking divisions, were immediately detached to their relief; but arrived too late, the enemy having destroyed the party and escaped.

It appeared that our men had taken to a small grove of trees, the ground around it being clear on every side for several rods, and there fought till Mr. Boid was shot through the body, and every man killed except one, who, with his wounded commander, was made prisoner. The firing was so close before this brave party was destroyed, that the powder of the enemy's musquets were driven into their flesh. In this conflict the enemy must have suffered greatly, as they had no covert, and our men were possessed of a very advantageous one. This advantage of ground, the obstinate bravery of the party, with some other circumstances, induced me to believe their loss must have been very considerable. They were so long employed in removing and secreting their dead, that the advancing of General Hand's party obliged them to leave one along side the riflemen, and at least a waggon load of packs, blankets, hats and provisions, which they had thrown off to enable them to act with more agility in the field; most of them appeared to have appertained to the rangers. Another reason which induces me to suppose they suffered much was, the unparalleled tortures they inflicted on the brave and unfortunate Boid, whose body, with that of his equally unfortunate companion, we found at Chinesee. It appeared they had whipped them in the most cruel manner, pulled out Mr. Boid's nails, cut off his nose, plucked out one of his eyes, cut out his tongue, stabbed him with spears in sundry places, and inflicted other tortures which decency will not permit me to mention; lastly, cut off his head, and left his body on the ground with that of his unfortunate companion, who appeared to have experienced nearly the same savage barbarity. The party which it seems Mr. Boid fell in with was commanded by Butler, and had been posted on an advantageous piece of ground, in order to fire upon our army when advancing; but found their design frustrated by the appearance of this party in their rear.

The army moved on that day to the castle last mentioned, which consisted of twenty five houses, and had very extensive fields of corn, which being destroyed, we moved on the next day to Chinesee, crossing in our route a deep creek and the Little Seneca river; and after marching six miles we reached the castle, which consisted of 128 houses, mostly very large and elegant. The town was beautifully situated, almost encircled with a clear flat, which extends for a number of miles, where the most extensive fields of corn were, and every kind of vegetable that can be conceived. The whole army was immediately engaged in destroying the crops. The corn was collected and burned in houses and kilns, that the enemy might not reap the least advantage from it, which method we have pursued in every other place. Here a woman came to us, who had been captured at Wyoming. She informed us the enemy had evacuated the town two days before; that Butler at the same time went off with three or four hundred Indians and Rangers, as he said, to get a shot at our army. This was undoubtedly the party which cut off Lieutenant Boyd. She mentioned, they kept runners constantly out, and that when our army was in motion the intelligence was communicated by a yell, immediately on which the greatest terror and confusion apparently took place among them. She said, the women were constantly begging the warriors to sue for peace, and that one of the Indians had attempted to shoot Col. Johnson for the fatal deceits by which he had deceived and ruined them; that she overheard Butler telling Johnson that it was impossible to keep the Indians together after the battle of Newtown; that he thought they must soon be in a miserable situation, as all their crops would be destroyed, and that Canada could not supply them with provisions at Niagara; that he would endeavour to collect the warriors to assist in the defence of that fort, which he was of an opinion this army would lay siege to, and the women and children he would send into Canada. After having destroyed this town, beyond which I was informed there was no settlement, and destroyed all their houses and crops in that quarter, the army having been advancing seventeen days with the supply of provisions before-mentioned, and that much reduced on the march by accidents, and the Cayuga country being as yet impenetrated, I thought it necessary to return as soon as possible, in order to effect the destruction of the settlements in that quarter. The army therefore began its march for Konadasagea the eighteenth day from its leaving Newtown. At Konadasagea I was met by a Sachem from Oneida and three warriors, one of whom I had sent from Catherine's with a letter, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose Congress; they delivered me a message from the warriors of that nation respecting the Cayugas; copies of that, and my answer, I also enclose.

From this place I detached Colonel Smith with a party down the west side of Seneca Lake, to destroy the corn which had been cut down, and to destroy any thing farther there that might be discovered. I then detached Colonel Gansworth with one hundred men to Albany to forward the baggage of the York regiments to the main army, and to take with him such soldiers as were at that place. I directed him to destroy the lower Mohawk castle in his route, and capture the inhabitants, consisting only of six or seven families, who were constantly employed in giving intelligence to the enemy, and in supporting their scouting parties when making incursions on our frontiers. When the Mohawks joined the enemy those few families were undoubtedly left to answer those purposes, and to keep possession of their lands. The upper castle, now inhabited by Orkeskes, our friends, he was directed not to disturb. With him I sent Mr. Deane, who bore my answer to the Oneidas. I then detached Colonel Butler with six hundred men to destroy the Cayuga country, and with him sent all the Indian warriors, who said if they could find the Cayugas they would endeavour to persuade them to deliver themselves up as prisoners, the Chief of them, called Tegattelawana, being a near relation to the Sachem. I then crossed the Seneca river, and detached Colonel Dearborne to the west side of the Cayuga lake, to destroy all the settlements which might be found there, and to intercept the Cayugas, if they attempted to escape Colonel Butler. The residue of the army passing on between the lakes towards Catherine's. Colonel Dearborne burnt in his route six towns, including one which had been before partly destroyed by a small party; destroying at the same time large quantities of corn. He took an Indian lad and three women prisoners; one of the women being very antient, and the lad a cripple, he left them and brought on the other two, and joined the army on the evening of the 26th. Col. Cortland was then detached with 300 men up the Tioga branch, to seek for settlements in that quarter; and in the space of two days destroyed several fields of corn, and burnt several houses. Col. Butler joined the army on the 28th, whereby a compleat junction was formed at Conowalohala, on the 29th day after our leaving Newtown. Here we were met by a plenty of provisions from Teaoga, which I had previously directed to be sent on. Col. Butler destroyed in the Cayuga country five principal towns and a number of scattering houses, the whole making about one hundred in number, exceedingly large and well built. He also destroyed two hundred acres of excellent corn, with a number of orchards, one of which had in it 1500 fruit trees. Another Indian settlement was discovered near Newtown by a party, consisting of 39 new houses, which was also destroyed. The number of towns destroyed by this army amounts to 40, besides scattering houses. The quantity of corn destroyed, at a

[*For the remainder see the fourth page.*]

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIII.

THERE are two things which I have in view in the courſe of theſe papers: Firſt, to explain to the people of America, the terms of our alliance with the Court of France, the advantages of that alliance, and at the ſame time the good-will of the nation to our cauſe: Second, to bear witneſs for my countrymen that we are not inſenſible of the equality of theſe terms, of theſe advantages, and at the ſame time of the good-will of the nation to our cauſe.

The taſk is agreeable, and I hope it will be uſeful, becauſe while I explain what we owe to the juſt and equal policy of France, I ſhall excite our gratitude; and while to France I bear witneſs of the grateful feelings of my countrymen, I ſhall ſecure the continuance of her friendſhip, and prompt her to farther acts of generoſity and kindneſs in our favour.

Generoſity, paradoxical as it may appear, does not always and certainly produce gratitude; but gratitude always and invariably calls forth generoſity. The reaſon is, that the man who has received a favour conſiders himſelf as in debt and ſhuns his creditor; but the man who has done a favour, and meets with a recompence in the full and ſincere thanks of the perſon ſo obliged, from his own ſelf-love will be diſpoſed to confer a farther obligation. Therefore, while I ſhew to France the perfect and juſt ſenſe which the people of this country entertain of the honeſty of her intentions, and the greatneſs of her exertions, I ſhall contribute to encreaſe the ſpring of theſe, and to add force to her determination to carry through the war, and to eſtabliſh theſe States in liberty on an equal and permanent foundation. For it may happen, what I do expect, that theſe papers, though not from the merit, yet from the nature of them, may be tranſlated into her own elegant and fine language; and in this caſe, ſhe will have my evidence, that theſe people, who breathe the air that blows from the Apalachian mountains, and who drink the ſtreams that iſſue from their ſides, have warm gratitude for her good-will to our cauſe, and are diſpoſed to be ſenſible of the greatneſs of her exertions in ſupport of it.

Her exertions have been great, and we ſhall be ſenſible of this, if we conſider her loſſes in the late wars, and the low ſtate to which ſhe was reduced. Virtue is eminent, in proportion to the difficulty which it overcomes; and generoſity is great, in proportion to the ability of thoſe who exhibit it.

France, at the commencement of the reign of her preſent Sovereign, was not what ſhe was in the age of Charlemagne, when, like an iron bar, ſhe was lifted up and ſmote every power of Europe. She was not what ſhe was under Henry IVth, when, though harraſſed by internal wars and the power of Spain, yet her conſtitution, vigorous and ſtrong, braved every hardſhip. She was not what ſhe was under Louis XIVth, when it was impoſſible to mark every circumſtance of conqueſt, and the innumerable multitude of battles extinguiſhed their glory. Theſe very conqueſts and battles drew upon her the jealouſy of the powers of Europe, and the ſuſpicion of aſpiring to univerſal monarchy. This ſuſpicion brought againſt her the whole force of Italy, and Holland, and Germany, and England. Waſted by her conflict with theſe powers, ſhe has endeavoured to repair her ſtrength, and has fought peace; but the injuries of Britain has made it neceſſary for her to engage in two fatal wars, by which her whole naval force has been deſtroyed. She has been at all times inferior to Britain on the ſea, owing to her ſituation, which does not render it ſo abſolutely neceſſary for her to live upon the water as her neighbour; but in the late wars her loſſes have been particularly great, and almoſt her whole marine has become a prey to the power of that iſland. In the war of 1741, out of thirty-four ſhips of the line fitted out in the weſtern ſeas, which made the greater part of her maritime force, ſhe had but one remaining. At the concluſion of the peace, by the treaty of Paris, in the year 1763, her fleets returned home greatly broken and deſtroyed, from almoſt every quarter of the globe. Yet, though but juſt recovering from theſe loſſes, did ſhe venture once more to brave the power of Britain, and in behalf of America, to riſk the fleet, which by great induſtry ſhe had got together. Undiſmayed at the great power of her rival, ſhe took us by the hand, even though the boldeſt threats were thrown out againſt her, if ſhe ſhould undertake to do it. Lord Sandwich told the Marquis Noailles, juſt before he preſented his memorial to the court of Britain, that there were forty-five ſhips of the line in commiſſion in the docks of England, and that in a day or two there would be ſix more. To theſe France had but thirty-four to oppoſe; and though ſhe, as well as Europe, did not doubt but that the power of Britain was indeed great and formidable, yet ſhe had the reſolution to engage in our debate. She has engaged, and her exertions have been ſuch as to aſtoniſh Europe. Ships have been built, fleets have been fitted out, and a naval force has been raiſed, as it were by the power of magic. England, to whom it was greatly unexpected, and to whom it was hoſtile, has been particularly ſtruck with it. Like the Vizir, in the Oriental tale, who ſaw the caſtle raiſed by the Genii, ſhe has been diſpoſed to rub her eyes and to look again, to ſee whether the ray on the viſual nerve might not have given her a falſe information. She has been convinced that it was actually a fleet, and Admiral Keppel met by the Count de Orvilleires, and returning home with his ſhattered ſhips, has put it paſt diſpute, that France was in force upon the ſeas. The Count D'Eſtaing, victorious over Admiral Byron, off the iſland of Grenada, has made it the height of infidelity with Britain to call it any more in queſtion.

When I ſpeak of France as greatly weakened in the end of the reign of Louis XIVth, and in the courſe of the ſucceeding reigns, I do not mean to ſay that ſhe was not ſtill, by land, the moſt powerful of the European nations. Like a youth of great bodily ſtrength, and depending on it, ſhe had expoſed herſelf, and her conſtitution had been waſted, but ſhe has recovered health, not by the empirical preſcription of borrowing money, as has been the expedient of Great-Britain, but by the regimen of good œconomy in her finances, and by the temperate exerciſe of agriculture and of commerce. Britain has been equally waſted in her former wars; but to ſupport herſelf ſhe has had recourſe to the temporary expedient of borrowing money from her ſubjects and from foreign powers. By this means ſhe has kept up an appearance of health in the midſt of weakneſs; but the hectic bloom of her complexion beſpeaks her in the laſt ſtage of a confirmed taes. In the opinion of her beſt phyſicians, ſhe has not long to live, and though freſh air and chearful company may add a few moments to her date, yet they cannot poſſibly reſtore her. A general bankruptcy muſt ſhortly happen, and when it does happen, it muſt bring ſome great revolution with it. France, on the other hand, is recovered wholly, and begins to taſte the ſweets of perfect health and ſtrength. In the great object of our independence, having freed herſelf from the inſulting tyranny of Britain, and having gained the confidence of other powers and the veneration of a new empire, ſhe will be at liberty to cultivate peace, and with the mellowed ſpirit of a wiſe man, who has ſeen the changes of the world, ſhe, as a nation, will conduct herſelf on the principles of true philoſophy, which is to ſeek her own happineſs in making others happy.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

A further SUPPLEMENT *to the Teſt Laws of this State.*

WHEREAS, by virtue of that inherent and unqueſtionable right which every government hath to exact a teſt of allegiance from all perſons within it, at ſuch times and in ſuch manner as the preſervation of the State ſhall require, ſeveral teſt laws have been ſucceſſively paſſed at different periods by the Legiſlature of this State, preſenting oaths of allegiance to this Commonwealth:

AND WHEREAS many perſons have omitted to take and ſubſcribe the ſame, as is reaſonably apprehended from diſaffection to our late glorious revolution:

AND WHEREAS it is unjuſt as well as impolitic to admit to a common participation of the bleſſings of independence thoſe who refuſe to ſhare, in common with the good people of theſe States, the dangers and inconveniences of the preſent conteſt:

AND WHEREAS many perſons, inimical to the liberties of this country, deſpairing of ſubverting the ſame by open force, may be induced to aſſume the maſk of friendſhip, and, after inſinuating themſelves into favour and confidence, endeavour to betray thoſe whom they cannot conquer:

AND WHEREAS to ſecure and eſtabliſh the independence of this Commonwealth, as declared by Congreſs, is a duty which we owe to ourſelves who now enjoy it, to thoſe brave men who have expoſed their lives for this noble purpoſe, and to our poſterity, who will claim at our hands this the moſt invaluable inheritance that could have been left them. Therefore to attain this great object, to make a proper and reaſonable diſtinction between thoſe who ſtep forward in the hour of trial, and thoſe who would enjoy the rewards of victory, without having contributed towards it, and to guard againſt ſecret and deceitful deſigns:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That all male white inhabitants of this State, above the age of eighteen years, who have not hitherto taken the oath or affirmation mentioned and appointed to be taken in the Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "*An Act obliging the "male white inhabitants of this State to give aſſurances of "allegiance to the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein men-"tioned,*" enacted the thirteenth day of June, 1777, within the time and according to the terms preſcribed in ſaid Act, and who have alſo neglected and omitted to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation in ſaid Act mentioned, within the further time indulged, and according to the terms preſcribed by an act, intitled, "*An Act for the fur-"ther ſecurity of the government,*" and who have neglected to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation appointed to be taken and ſubſcribed by an Act, intitled, "*A further Supplement to the act, intitled, An Act for the further ſecurity of Government,*" within the time limited, and according to the terms preſcribed in ſaid laſt mentioned Act; and who ſhall refuſe or neglect to take and ſubſcribe the oath or affirmation preſcribed in ſaid Act, paſſed the fifth day of December, 1778; if an inhabitant of the county of Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland or Weſtmoreland, on or before the firſt day of December next; or if an inhabitant of the county of Lancaſter, York, Berks or Northampton, within thirty-five days after the paſſing of this Act; or if an inhabitant of the city of Philadelphia, or of the county of Philadelphia, Bucks or Cheſter, within twenty days after the paſſing thereof; ſuch perſons ſhall be, and are hereby declared to be excluded from and incapable of electing or being elected into or holding any office or place of truſt within this government, or ſerving on juries, or keeping ſchools, except in private houſes. *Provided always*, That this Act ſhall not extend to exempt them from ſerving the offices of Supervifor of the highways, Collector of the public taxes, or Overſeers of the poor.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every ſuch perſon, ſo refuſing or neglecting to take the ſaid oaths or affirmations within the time hereby limited and appointed, ſhall be for ever excluded from the ſame, and deprived of the privileges and benefits of a citizen or citizens who ſhall have complied with this Act.

AND WHEREAS ſome doubts have ariſen on the conſtruction of the ſaid Acts, whether officers and ſoldiers in the Continental Army, who have not taken the oaths of allegiance within the times limited in the ſame, are intitled to the privileges of citizens: To remove ſuch doubts,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all officers, both of the line and ſtaff, attending the army, and all ſoldiers who are now or were in the ſervice of this or the United States on the ſaid firſt day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, ſhall have and are hereby declared to have all the privileges of citizens of this Commonwealth, altho' they have not taken the oaths aforeſaid, within the time and according to the terms in the ſaid Acts limited and preſcribed, as fully as if they had taken the ſaid oaths, as ſoon as they ſhall have taken the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the before-mentioned Act of Aſſembly, intitled "An Act obliging the Male White Inhabitants of "this State, to give aſſurances of Allegiance to the "ſame, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the thirteenth day of June, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and of the Act, intitled "An "Act for the further ſecurity of the Government," and of the Supplement thereto, as are hereby altered or ſupplied, ſhall be repealed and become null and void; and that all other parts of the ſame Acts which are now in force, ſhall remain, continue and be in as full force and effect as if this Act had never been made.

JOHN BAYARD, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday the firſt day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine.

JOHN MORRIS, Jun.
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

WANTED,

IN ſome public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

Germantown, October 12, 1779.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable corner lot of ground, ſituate on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 61 feet, more or leſs, and in depth 217 feet, adjoining a lane or road leading over the Commons to the Falls of Schuylkill, and a new road to Philadelphia by Samuel Aſhmead's, being the eſtate of Henry Ernſt, deceaſed. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, with a very good arched cellar under it, ſufficient ſtabling, two good kitchen gardens, and a fine ſpot of clover graſs ground, with ſome fine apple-trees, all under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the abovementioned houſe and lot, may apply to JOHN BOCKIUS, or JOHN DEDIER, in Germantown, who will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required, or to HENRY and BALTES ERNST, in Philadelphia. †

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the 26th day of October inſt. at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of MATTHIAS STIMBLE, in Market-ſtreet,

A LOT of LAND, on the north ſide of the road leading from Germantown main-ſtreet to Schuylkill, containing two acres, more or leſs. There is a good orchard of apples and cherries thereon. It is ſubject to a ground-rent of four pounds currency per annum. The title is indiſputable, and the deed may be ſeen at the place of ſale. §

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the firſt day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in East-Caln, Cheſter county, within about three miles of Milltown, containing 105 acres, patented, with the uſual allowance. About one half cleared, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered. About 12 acres of good meadow made, and more may be made, and well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams, one of which comes near the kitchen door. The fruit trees are in proportion to the tract; and there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, ſpring and mill-houſes thereon. At the ſame time will be ſold, horſes, mares and colts, cows, ſheep, ſwine, hay, plow and harrow, cart and geers, a ſtill, empty hogſheads, barrels, &c. alſo a clock and watch, rifle and ſmooth bore guns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by ¶ ISAAC THOMAS.

Gloucester and Salem Counties, New-Jerſey, October 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was preſented to the Houſe of General Aſſembly, at their laſt ſitting, by a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester and Salem counties, living on each ſide of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authoriſe them to build a dam and waterworks acroſs ſaid creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpoſe at the next ſeſſions. Therefore thoſe who have any objections againſt the ſaid bill are deſired to attend, and render their reaſons why the ſame ſhould not paſs into a law. § & ¶

ON Saturday night, the 9th of October inſtant, was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in this city, A Black COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, a little white in his forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, about 13 hands high, has a large head, and is a natural pacer; he has never been docked. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN HUDSON. †

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUBER, deceaſed, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe indebted, to pay, without further trouble, to MARGARET HUBER, Adminiſtratrix, living on the place formerly belonging to Samuel Shoemaker. §

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſuppoſed the latter, on the night of the 9th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture oppoſite to Peel-Hall, a light BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 14 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ending at bottom with a ſmall peek, one hind foot white to the footlock joint; he is chunky and in good order, ſhod all round, trots, paces and canters, draws exceeding well in geers, and has ſome marks of the harneſs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on conviction of the latter, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only SIXTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges,

‡ JOHN MIFFLIN.

October 11, 1779.

MARCH laſt but one, the fifteenth day,
My HORSE and FILLEY were ſtole away;
The horſe was good the filley pretty,
And ta'en to Philadelphia city.
They by my neighbours there were ſeen,
The horſe join'd with a Britiſh team,
The filley riſing two years old,
There by a refugee was ſold.
The buyer hearing how ſhe came,
He ſoon return'd her back again;
The thief with her ſome time did ſtay,
Then with the Britiſh went away.
Her colour bay, with a bald face,
And ſprung half from the Engliſh race,
Her ſize more than fourteen hands high,
One hind foot white and one walt eye;
Her other eye ſome part the ſame
When ſhe from me away was ta'en;
Head, neck and body neat and clean,
As of her age was to be ſeen.
She was not ſhod, rode, dock'd nor brand,
Was very tame, would lick one's hand;
Her age I know is now three year,
No doubt genteely does appear.
The rogue was poor, I knew him well,
Beyond a doubt he did her ſell,
But where I cannot yet relate,
Whether in this or Jerſey State.
I make no doubt he ſold her cheap,
And perhaps an honeſt man did cheat,
Such I would pity, with all my heart,
And of his loſs would bear ſome part;
But if he does conceal my brute,
I freely will him proſecute,
If ever I can prove the ſame,
I will expoſe him to his ſhame.
If any honeſt man that know,
The aforeſaid filley do me ſhow,
His kindneſs I ſhall ſtill regard,
And ONE HUNDRED POUNDS give him Reward.
By Lancaſter road, near the Waggon ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find;
I did not tell my name beginning,
In Cheſter county, WILLIAM CLINGAN.
The poets great for wit and art
Perhaps may call me ſilly;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my filley. ¶

BOSTON, *September 30.*

Capt. Benjamin Atkins arrived laſt Saturday evening in 54 days from Cadiz, and informs—that 20,000 troops had beſieged Gibraltar by land, and 10 veſſels of force by ſea, three weeks before he ſailed; that Sir Thomas Rich was blocked up in Gibraltar; that the Montreal frigate was taken by the French, and fitted out again; that the Engliſh fleet in the Streights, hearing of a Spaniſh war, had put into Liſbon, and were block'd up; that a Portugueſe tranſport with ſtores for Gibraltar had been captured; and that no veſſel could paſs the Streights without being taken.

We have accounts by this veſſel, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, conſiſting of 54 ſail of the line and 30 frigates, had ſo block'd up the channel of England that no veſſel could either paſs or repaſs without falling into the hands of our allies.

We hear a prize arrived at Salem on Saturday laſt, with 800 barrels pork and 1100 firkins of butter.

We alſo hear that another prize, taken by a privateer belonging to Cape Ann, with 800 barrels of proviſions, is hourly looked for.

Sunday laſt arrived at New-London, under jury-maſts, Capt. Hodges, in a brig from Guadaloup, after a paſſage of four weeks. Capt. Hodges informs, that laſt Sunday fe'nnight he ſaw a fleet of 18 or 20 ſail of large ſhips off the capes of Virginia, ſtanding W. N. W.

Saturday night laſt arrived at the ſame place, a ſloop, prize to the Beaver, Young Cromwell and Gates, having on board 300 quintals of fiſh and 10 pipes port wine, from St. John's, bound to New-York:—And on Sunday alſo arrived at the ſame port, a brig, prize to the above privateer, having on board upwards of 2400 buſhels of ſalt and ſome tobacco, bound from New-York to Quebec.—The above privateer ſaw a fleet of about 20 ſail laſt Tueſday fe'nnight off Sandy-Hook.

We hear that the gallant John Paul Jones, Eſq; formerly commander of the continental ſhip Ranger, lately ſailed from France on a cruize, in a 50 gun ſhip, with five of 32 guns, and a cutter, ſaid to be the property of theſe States; and as he is well acquainted with the Engliſh and Iriſh coaſts, we ſhall, no doubt, ſoon have pleaſing accounts from him.

A veſſel, Capt. Whippy, that ſailed from the Weſt-Indies with the Count D Eſtaing, is arrived at Nantucket: The tory fleet being there under Continental colours, ſhe run into the midſt of them without any ſuſpicion. The mate came to town yeſterday, and informs that he left the Count D'Eſtaing on the firſt of September, in latitude 28, longitude 74, ſtill ſteering N. W. When Captain Whippy fell into the hands of the tories at Nantucket, and received not the moſt civil treatment from them, he told them he was not under much concern about his misfortune, ſince their reign was ſhort, and he had left the Count D'Eſtaing not far off. This ſeemed to make no ſmall impreſſion upon them.

Several veſſels have lately arrived in near ports, diſmaſted, or much damaged, having met with a ſevere gale of wind about a fortnight ago, to the ſouthward.

The private ſhip of war Oliver Cromwell is arrived at Salem, having loſt her main and mizen maſts in a kind of hurricane ſhe met with in lat. 32, long. 71. This ſhip met a large fleet on her paſſage, but in what latitude we have not learnt.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.

By the Honourable GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſquire, Vice-Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the exportation of victuals and proviſions from the United States of America hath occaſioned difficulties in procuring ſupplies for the American armies, and for the fleet of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our illuſtrious ally: AND WHEREAS it is become neceſſary to take effectual meaſures for obtaining a preſent ſupply for the ſaid purpoſes: WHEREFORE the ſaid Council do hereby lay an embargo on the exportation of Wheat, Flour, Rye, Oats, Speltz, Barley, Indian Corn, Beef, Pork, and other victuals, whether alive or dead, from this ſtate to any parts or places beyond ſea; and, for that purpoſe, do forbid the clearing out and diſpatch of any ſhip or other veſſel, on which any ſuch goods and victuals ſhall be laden: Of which the Naval Officer, and all others concerned, are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves accordingly. This embargo to be continued Thirty Days from the date of theſe preſents, and no longer; but not to extend to hinder the taking in of neceſſary ſtores of ſhips of war or merchant veſſels, for their reſpective cruizes or voyages, nor to prevent the tranſportation of proviſions for the armies of the ſaid United States, or the fleet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; ſuch tranſportation to be licenſed in every inſtance by the Council.

GIVEN, by order of the Council, under the hand of the Hon. GEORGE BRYAN, *Eſq; Vice-Preſident, and the ſeal of the State, at Philadelphia, this Eleventh Day of October, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy nine.*

GEORGE BRYAN, Vice-Preſident.

Atteſt. T. MATLACK, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Extract from the Minutes of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, October 10, 1779.

On motion, Reſolved unanimouſly,

That, leaving to the judicial authority of the State to determine who were to blame in the late dangerous tumult at and in the houſe of James Wilſon, Eſq; in Walnut-ſtreet, this Houſe are fully ſatisfied of the neceſſity of the exertions of his Excellency the Preſident of the State for ſuppreſſing the ſaid tumult. That the thanks of this Houſe be given to his Excellency for his ſpirited and prudent conduct on that unhappy occaſion: And that his Excellency be aſſured that this Houſe will at all times ſupport him and the Executive Authority in ſuppreſſing all ſuch dangerous and diſorderly proceedings, and in reſtoring peace, good order, and a due obedience to government, on which the liberty, happineſs and ſafety of the citizens of the State ſo greatly depend.

Sunday laſt Captain Robinſon, in the ſhip General Mercer, arrived here from Bourdeaux, and brought in with him the ſhip Minerva, mounting 16 ſix-pounders, bound from Halifax for Surrinam, laden with codfiſh, &c. which he took after a ſmart engagement.

Monday laſt came up to town the brig Hibernia, Captain Angus, a Letter of Marque, carrying 14 guns. He was bound from this port for the Weſt-Indies, but, on the 11th of September, in Lat. 38, was overtaken by a very heavy gale of wind and high ſea, from the E. N. E. which cauſed him to lay to for 70 odd hours, during which he was thrown on his beam ends for four hours, and was obliged to cut away both his topmaſts, yards, &c. but could not ſave them. After the gale abated he got up jury topmaſts, and repaired his rigging; and on the 25th, a little to the northward of Bermuda, he diſcovered five ſail of veſſels, one of which, a ſnow of 14 guns, ſix and four-pounders, bore down upon him, when an engagement enſued, which laſted four hours, cloſe along-ſide each other, when the ſnow ſheered off, and made all the ſail ſhe could; in this action he had eight men killed and wounded, had four guns rendered unfit for ſervice, and his rigging much damaged. Immediately after the action a ſchooner bore down upon him, with whom he engaged for two hours, had one man wounded, and his maintopmaſt ſhot away, but the ſchooner having got her doſe, thought proper to ſheer off, and he then bore away for Philadelphia. And on the firſt inſt. in Lat. 35, about 8 P. M. a ſchooner and ſloop, from New-York, came up, one on each quarter, with whom he was engaged for five hours at intervals, when they ſheered off till 9 o'clock next morning, when the ſloop bore down again, but finding him prepared to give her a warm reception, crouded all the ſail ſhe could, and ſtood from them, and the ſchooner followed her example. Captain Angus, in all the actions had two men killed, and eight wounded, all of whom are likely to do well. Much credit is due to Captain Angus, his officers, and crew, for their ſpirited behaviour in defending the ſaid veſſel, tho' a meer wreck before the firſt action.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated July 22, 1779.

"Advices from Spain agree in the determination of that Court on the blockade of Gibraltar.

"An army is marching into Flanders, ſaid to pay a viſit to Hanover, and thereby oblige that Electorate to recall her troops in the pay of Britain from Minorca and Gibraltar; or to watch the Dutch, and hold them to a ſtrict neutrality."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh (Virginia) Sept. 30.

"Our laſt accounts from the ſouthward are favourable. Count D'Eſtaing having left part of his fleet there, Beaufort was blocked up, and after a vigorous defence took three 50 gun ſhips, with ſeveral frigates and tranſports, beſides Col. Maitland, with 900 regular troops."

Extracts of ſundry letters from New-York, taken on Board the Royal George Cutter, Capt. Park, bound for St. Chriſtophers.

From Edward Briſbane, of New-York, to Robert Burton, of St. Chriſtophers, dated Auguſt 28, 1779.

"My plan of the campaign would be this—Deſtroy, without reſerve, every ſea-port town between this and the extremity of the New-England provinces, and the ſhipping, &c. in the harbours—proceed to Charleſtown, and after reducing that important place, embark the army for the Weſt-Indies, and make the campaign there during the winter. My plan will probably be adopted in part. Tranſports to embark 8000 men are in readineſs, and every kind of military ſtores neceſſary for ſuch an army is afloat. The troops now arrived will be left to garriſon the poſts in this neighbourhood, which are fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner. The battery is repairing, and to mount 42 pounders. Another is erecting at the Light-houſe, to command the channel. It is propoſed to mount 40 guns of the ſame bore in it. Works of a ſimilar kind are conſtructing at the Narrows, and a very regular fort at Brooklyne. The troops beyond King's bridge are to be drawn in, and to occupy regular works, conſtructed in the beſt manner, and which wholly command the approach to Fort Knyphauſen. In a word, every appearance indicates an intention to leave nothing more than a ſtrong garriſon here, and to act with vigour in other quarters with the bulk of the army.

"Joſeph and his brethren are playing the devil on the frontiers. The redoubted Sullivan, with his army of heroes, deſtined to reduce the Indians, deſtroy their towns, and to penetrate into Canada by the way of the Lakes, is in awful pickle. Joſeph has got in his rear, and has deſtroyed his principal magazine, and taken the greateſt part of his baggage waggons. The deſtruction of that army the rebels themſelves conſider as inevitable."

From the ſame to the ſame, dated Sept. 23, 1779.

"Sir Andrew Hammond has arrived, with the ſecond diviſion of the reinforcement from Cork. A large embarkation has commenced—the deſtination a profound ſecret. Six Britiſh regiments, all the Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the line, four Heſſian battalions, the volunteers of Ireland, the Queen's Rangers, a battalion of Yagers, and the Britiſh Legion, the whole amounting to 17 battalions, compoſe this formidable force. Lord Cornwallis's baggage and horſes are embarked. It is believed Sir Henry goes himſelf. Some have got it, that two expeditions are meant, but I will not peſter you with the conjectures of our quidnuncs. I ſtill, for my part, adhere to my plan for the operations of the campaign. There is full time to chaſtiſe the raſcals to the northward, and afterwards to reduce Carolina, and then hey for the Charibbes.

"The Compte is certainly at Hiſpaniola. A veſſel from Jamaica, which ſailed the 10th of Auguſt, brings accounts that the people in that Iſland expect a viſit, and are in readineſs to receive it properly. Martial law had taken place. Sir Peter Parker had called in all his heavy ſhips, and had arranged them in Port Royal Harbour. A frigate had arrived from Byron with advice of D'Eſtaing's having gone from windward, and that he ſhould follow him ſo ſoon as he learned the route he had taken."

From Stephen Kemble, an officer in the army at New-York, to Major of Brigade Smith, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 7, 1779.

"Now for news on my ſide—Let me tell you in the firſt place, and neareſt concerned, that Lord Rawdon has reſigned. The occaſion that brought it about, *the diſſolution of Emmerick's corps.* That being reſolved on, a day was fixed by the Commander in Chief; but a repreſentation coming from Kingſbridge that they were going off to the rebels in numbers, his Lordſhip and Col. Innes thought it, for the above reaſon, beſt to bring the affair on a day or two ſooner. Simcoe, who was to have ſome of the men, happening to dine at the Commander in Chief's, and hearing accidentally of it, expreſſed his ſurprize and diſpleaſure, intimating that he had no officer to attend, and an inuendo that it would prevent him from getting ſo many as he otherwiſe would have done—*this entre nous.* The Commander in Chief, not pleaſed with any one at the time, took it in dudgeon that the day fixed on ſhould be altered without his knowledge, and ſpoke ſo harſhly to Lord Rawdon that he could not brooke it. Innes had his ſhare upon this occaſion. This happened a week ago, and my Lord and the General have never ſeen one another ſince.

"The 44th, between 6 and 700 ſtrong, and two Heſſian regiments, are ſailed for Quebec.—The fleet under Admiral Arbuthnot arrived the 25th of Auguſt. In his fleet came the 77th and 80th regiments, four companies of the 82d, and upwards of 1300 recruits, making in the whole near 4000, in general unhealthy, as are our old troops, owing, it is thought, to a remarkable wet ſeaſon.

"I hear of embarkations, and that near 6000 are to be employed, ſuppoſed to the ſouthward. The Commander in Chief and Lord Cornwallis are ſaid to go with this embarkation.

"Lord Rawdon intends joining his corps; and, if I am not miſtaken, will have the rank of Brigadier on the Provincial Eſtabliſhment.

"Having had no news of our fleet, or that of the French, we begin to ſuſpect the latter mean to pay us a viſit; and if their fleet is all powerful, what may they not do with Rhode-Iſland, or in Georgia. Our detachments are not equal to the troops they can bring, eſpecially when joined by the Americans.

"General Garth going immediately to Georgia—Prevoſt to go home. Leſlie intended for Georgia, but ill health prevents him. Paterſon, late Adjutant General, a Brigadier, and commands on Staten-Iſland.

"Lord Cathcart in orders to act as Quarter Maſter General. A talk that Sir Henry has wrote for Dalrymple, of the 14th, to fill that office. Leland, of the Guards, talked of as Adjutant General. I wiſh I was quit with a thouſand in my pocket.

"George Hutchinſon wiſhing to ſell his company, but cannot get leave—don't ſay a word of this—he is almoſt as tired as myſelf, but I don't know what they would do without him.—The 26th regiment drafted, and to go home.

"P. S. Drummond and Sir Henry have quarrelled moſt violently; the latter ſaid he ſold him when in England. Indeed I don't know any body that is pleaſed."

From J. Mallet, at New-York, to Dr. Bruce, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Hoſpitals at St. Kitts, dated Sept. 8, 1779.

"A ſtrange fatality has attended all your manœuvres, and little better ſucceſs has been obtained from ours. I ſhall leave it to Judy to tell you the particulars of our ſituation, as the arrival of the reinforcement from England has thrown near 700 ſick upon my hands to be provided for, which ſcarcely leaves me time to eat or ſleep.

"Would to God you were here, we have plenty of buſineſs for the Medical Line. The extreme wetneſs of the ſummer has made intermitting fevers very general in our camps."

From Charles Buchan, Merchant, of New-York, to Charles Hagart, Merchant, St. Euſtatia, dated Sept. 12, 1779.

"However, this ſcheme depends much on the continuance and ſucceſs of the war; for my opinion is, that Britain is now on a very precarious footing as an independent nation, and dread we ſhall ere long make a very contemptible figure in the ſcale of power in Europe."

From A. Cuyler, of New-York, to Capt. Fiſher, of the 55th Regiment, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 15, 1779.

"Am obliged to you for the detail of the diſaſters in the Weſt-Indies. Altho' diſagreeable in its nature, it is a ſatisfaction to know the particulars. I could wiſh to have it in my power to give you more pleaſing accounts from this; but as it is all of a piece, a continuance of errors, I ſhall deſiſt of particulars, and in general terms ſay nothing has been done in this quarter (ſince your departure) that is worth mentioning."

From W. Cliffe, at New-York, to Brigadier-Gen. Preſcott, at St. Chriſtophers, dated September 15, 1779.

"I ſuppoſe you will have heard, before you receive this, of the unfortunate event at Stony-Point, under the command of Col. Johnſtone. He, with the 17th regiment, are ſtill priſoners. We have not yet ſeen him, nor do I imagine he will wiſh to come in till exchanged. A ſhort time after that Powles Hook, under the command of Major Sutherland, was ſurpriſed, and part of the garriſon carried off. He was brought to a general court-martial and honorably acquitted. Lord Corwallis is again come to America, and it is expected a detachment from the army will be ſent to the ſouthward, under his command. The 44th regiment and two regiments of Heſſians ſailed a few days ago; the former for Canada, but whether the Heſſians are deſtined for Quebec or Georgia is kept ſecret. Col. Hope did not go with his regiment, but remains with the grenadiers; Col. Duncan ſold out, and Capt. Lumm, of the 38th regiment, got the Majority.

"The 26th regiment was drafted about a week ago. The officers expect to ſail for Europe in a few days, except Col. Stewart, who remains here, whether in any capacity or as a ſpectator is not known."

From A. Cuyler, at New-York, to Lieut. Col. Cuyler, of the 55th regiment, at St. Chriſtophers, dated Sept. 16, 1779.

"Nothing material has happened ſince I laſt wrote you, ſave the reſignation of Lord Rawdon as Adjutant-General, which is not yet replaced by any other, but generally ſuppoſed will be Lieut. Col. Stewart. The 26th regiment is drafted. A few days paſt about 2000 troops embarked for Quebec, among them Lieut. Col. Hope, with the 44th."

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children,* are deſired to attend their General Meeting at the Coffee Houſe, on Monday next, the 18th inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the Evening. *October 12, 1779.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, ſtrip in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. *Oct. 6.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol township, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June laſt, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemiſh in her left eye, and ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. JOSEPH JONES.

moderate computation, muſt amount to 160,000 buſhels, with a vaſt quantity of vegetables of every kind. Every creek and river has been traced, and the whole country explored in ſearch of Indian ſettlements, and I am well perſuaded, that, except one town, ſituate near the Allegany, about 50 miles from Chineſee, there is not a ſingle town left in the country of the Five Nations.

It is with pleaſure I inform Congreſs that this army has not ſuffered the loſs of forty men in action or otherwiſe ſince my taking the command, tho' perhaps few troops have experienced a more fatiguing campaign. Beſides the difficulties which naturally attend marching through an enemy's country, abounding in woods, creeks, rivers, mountains, moraſſes and defiles, we found no ſmall inconvenience from the want of proper guides, and the maps of the country are ſo exceedingly erroneous that they ſerve not to enlighten but to perplex. We had not a ſingle perſon who was ſufficiently acquainted with the country to conduct a party out of the Indian path by day or ſcarcely in it by night; tho' they were the beſt I could poſſibly procure. Their ignorance doubtleſs aroſe from the Indians having ever taken the beſt meaſures in their power to prevent their country's being explored. We had much labour in clearing out roads for the artillery, notwithſtanding which the army moved from twelve to ſixteen miles every day, when not detained by rains, or employed in deſtroying ſettlements.

I feel myſelf much indebted to the officers of every rank for their unparalleled exertions, and to the ſoldiers for the unſhaken firmneſs with which they endured the toils and difficulties attending the expedition. Though I had it not in command I ſhould have ventured to have paid Niagara a viſit, had I been ſupplied with fifteen days proviſions in addition to what I had, which I am perſuaded from the bravery and ardor of our troops would have fallen into our hands. I forgot to mention that the Oneida Sachem requeſted me to grant them liberty to hunt in the country of the Five Nations, as they would never think of ſettling again in a country once ſubdued, and where their ſettlements muſt ever be in our power. I, in anſwer, informed him, that I had no authority to grant ſuch a licence; that I could not at preſent ſee reaſon to object to it, but adviſed them to make application to Congreſs, who I believed would, in conſideration of their friendly conduct, grant them every advantage of this kind that would not interfere with our ſettlement of the country, which I beleived would ſoon take place. The Oneidas ſay, that as no Indians were diſcovered by Col. Butler at Cayuga, they are of opinion they are gone to their caſtle, and that their Chiefs will perſuade them to come in and ſurrender themſelves on the terms I have propoſed. The army began its march from Conowalohala yeſterday, and arrived here this evening. After leaving the neceſſary force for ſecuring the frontiers in this quarter, I ſhall move on to join the main army.

It would have been very pleaſing to this army to have drawn the enemy to a ſecond engagement, but ſuch a panic ſeiz'd them after the firſt action that it was impoſſible, as they never ventured themſelves in reach of the army, nor have they fired a ſingle gun at it on its march or in its quarters, tho' in a country exceeding well calculated for ambuſcades. This circumſtance alone would ſufficiently prove that they ſuffered ſeverely in their firſt effort.

Congreſs will pleaſe to pardon the length of this narration, as I thought a particular and circumſtantial detail of facts would not be diſagreeable, eſpecially as I have tranſmitted no account of the progreſs of this army ſince the action of the 29th of Auguſt. I flatter myſelf that the orders with which I was entruſted are fully executed, as we have not left a ſingle ſettlement or field of corn in the country of the Five Nations, or is there even the appearance of an Indian on this ſide of Niagara. Meſſengers and ſmall parties have been conſtantly paſſing, and ſome imprudent ſoldiers, who ſtraggled from the army, miſtook the rout and went back almoſt to Chineſee without diſcovering even the track of an Indian. I truſt that the ſteps I have taken with reſpect to the Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks, will prove ſatisfactory. And here I beg leave to mention, that on ſearching the houſes of thoſe pretended neutral Cayugas, a number of ſcalps were found, which appeared to have been lately taken, which Col. Butler ſhewed to the Oneidas, who ſaid that they were then convinced of the juſtice of the ſteps I had taken. The promiſe made to the ſoldiers in my addreſs at Newtown I hope will be thought reaſonable by Congreſs, and flatter myſelf that the performance of it will be ordered.

Colonel Bruin will have the honour of delivering theſe diſpatches to your Excellency. I beg leave to recommend him to the particular notice of Congreſs, as an officer who, on this, as well as ſeveral other campaigns, has proved himſelf an active, brave, and truly deſerving officer. I have the honour to be, with the moſt exalted ſentiments of eſteem and reſpect,

your Excellency's moſt obedient
and very humble ſervant,
JOHN SULLIVAN.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq;

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing ſentimental food of all ſorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; Engliſh Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackſtone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Greek and Latin Claſſics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marſh townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all ſuch as have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN OTTO, } Adminiſtrator.

¶

September 26, 1779.

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, living in Uwchlan townſhip, Cheſter county, a lightiſh ſorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; ſhe has been lately ſhod before, and has a ſmall white ſtreak, ſcarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occaſioned by a ſcar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

Land, of the beſt Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Iſaac Hite, ſituate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Wincheſter, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a ſpring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements neceſſary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the ſame quantity each, adjoining mine, to be diſpoſed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to ſome. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Iſaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaſter road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1700, five cuts of brown thread, two fine ſhifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two ſtriped linen ſhort gowns, one ſtriped cotton ſkirt, three yards of ſtriped cotton the ſame as the ſkirt, one black ſilk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's ſhoes, a ſilver ſtock buckle, and ſeveral other articles. The above articles were ſtole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a ſhort chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a ſtriped linen ſhort gown, two lincey petticoats, one of a very broad ſtripe, which were all the clothes ſhe had before ſhe ſtole the above. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid thief with the above articles, or any of them, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

WHEREAS the eſtates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Chriſtian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, We, the ſubſcribers, agents for the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that the eſtates of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck; conſiſting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, ſituated in Heidelberg townſhip, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two out lots near the town of Reading in the ſaid county, late the property of the ſaid Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the ſaid county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck: All which will be ſold by public vendue, at the Court-Houſe at Reading, on the firſt day of November. The ſales will continue from day to day, till the whole be diſpoſed of.

The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth of the purchaſe money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Chriſtian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the juſtices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

DAVID MORGAN,
Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. THOMAS PARRY, } Agents.
HENRY HALLER,

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a ſhoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with ſleeves, a ſtripe linſey under waiſtcoat, brown ſtrait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, had on when he went off a ſtraw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowſers and old ſhoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a ſhallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a ſwanſkin jacket with ſleeves, ſtriped trowſers, ſtoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown ſailors jacket, ſays he ſerv'd his time to one Mr. Dorſey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a ſhort green coat, leather breeches and ſhoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a paſs with him to go to Annapolis, where he ſays he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he ſays he ſerved his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, ſhort brown hair, ſlender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of ſtripe cotton ſtockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen bound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a ſtocking weaver, ſays he ſerved his time in Bonam town, Jerſey, had on when he went off, a brown wooliey ſhort jacket with ſleeves, a pair of ſtripe trowſers, a ſwan ſkin covered cap with an old ſilver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, ſlender built, had on when he went off, an old ſhort brown coat, a pair of long tow trowſers, old ſhoes and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within ſeven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and ſecures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet, ſhall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reaſonable expences paid by me

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls townſhip, a remarkable ſorrel HORSE, riſing four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a ſlit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no ſhoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken alſo Four Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the townſhip of Northampton. She was taken or ſtrayed September 30, 1779. ‡

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Chelenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September laſt, an old RED COW, that gives milk, ſhe has a crop on her left ear, and ſome white ſpots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE, a quantity of BEES-WAX, and about 43 Buſhels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Mountholly.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and ſtrong hand, commit an aſſault and battery upon the body of Jeſſe Jordan, in the ſame townſhip aforeſaid, ſo that the ſaid Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and ſaid Cooper hath abſconded ever ſince; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, ſhort light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, ſoft and ſlow in ſpeech, womaniſh like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Cheſter county aforeſaid, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS three ſtory Brick HOUSE, pleaſantly ſituate at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, and oppoſite Mr. William Brown's Vendue ſtore, containing two rooms on a floor, with a large kitchen and piazza between. For terms, apply to Mr. Jonathan Penroſe, oppoſite the Fountain tavern, in Southwark, or Thomas Rowan, at ſaid Penroſe's. ¶

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Requeſt of the MANAGERS of the Houſe of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to thoſe who keep Hogs within the ſaid City, to confine them or otherwiſe to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Aſſembly made and provided in this caſe in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overſeers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requeſts that he ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unleſs they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

Hilltown Townſhip, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old laſt ſpring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a ſwitch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Colt, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a ſolitary rural ſituation, wherein he was abſtracted from all company almoſt four years, in daily purſuit of uſeful knowledge from the beſt Engliſh authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the Engliſh ſpeech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and Engliſh grammar, inſtead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and inſtructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very ſhort time, only with the waſte of a few ſheets of clean paper, *probatum eſt*, all he wants is a ſupplement to a ſmall fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuſe Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hoſpital from the firſt inſtitution thereof; notwithſtanding, whereſoever kind Providence caſts his lot, ſtill a loyal ſubject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Juſtice FLEESON's, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-ſtreet, next to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Francis or Matthew Humphreys, deceaſed, of Talbot county, Maryland, are deſired to attend on the firſt week of November next, with their accounts, properly proven; and thoſe indebted, to pay and ſettle all demands whatſoever: As ſeveral attempts have been made to ſettle the above eſtates, it is hoped all concerned will pay proper attention to this advertiſement, and prevent further trouble. THOMAS WALLACE, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. As there are ſome of the Books belonging to the above eſtates wanting, it is hoped the poſſeſſors will ſend them to Mr. William Bordley's, and oblige, ‖ *T. W. Ad.*

Philadelphia, Sept-mber 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 13½ or 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a ſore back, a ſtar and ſnip, 3 white feet, and a buſhy main and tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if ſtolen, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWAED.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the ſecond day of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall black MARE, three years old, no ſhoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any perſon delivering ſaid MARE to the owner, or giving information that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Cheſter county, 26 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STUART.

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not ſo full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and returns her to the owner, ſhall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSONS, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)
Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1 m.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

OCTOBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2575.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1779.

FOR THE PENSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XIV.

THE Independence of America was an object desirable with France and with others of the powers of Europe. It was desirable because it was lessening the power of Britain which had become formidable, and because it was opening the channel of a new commerce to their own cities and their own shores.

This commerce had been well explained by our Commissioners at Paris who, in their memorials, translated into several of the languages of Europe, had pointed out the advantages of a double market in America, both to receive and to supply commodities. But this commerce in possession of the power of Britain, like a fierce dragon, was guarded as the golden apples in the garden of the Hesperides. It was defended as the fleece of Colchos, by a fire-vomiting bull. It was secure, as the fields and the flocks of Sicily, in possession of a mighty Giant wading far into the waters, and drinking blood instead of wine. What bold Alcides was there to be found, who would slay this Dragon, and lay open this garden, that the apples might be plucked by all? What adventrous Jason, who would sail the rough sea, and slay these bulls, and bring away this fleece? What wise Ulysses, who by stratagem would deprive this giant of his strength, and set at liberty these fields and these flocks. What power of Europe would boldly set the King of Britain at defiance, and would grapple with him.

The States of America had set him at defiance and had grappled with him; but, secure in the possession of their mountains, they could be safe at least in a defensive war. But that power of Europe who would undertake to brave his anger, must meet him on the ocean, which is his own element, and where his great strength lies. What power of Europe was equal to the undertaking? It was desirable to all, but all had not the resolution to attempt it.

The King of Prussia was one of those powers to whom it was desirable. For, as he had, for a long time, in vain demanded of the King of England the remaining subsidy of a former war, he could demand it more freely in consequence of the reduction of the power of Britain; and if it was refused, he could seize Hanover, and add it to his own dominions. It was desirable moreover, in as much as the strength of his kingdom being greatly artificial, and consisting more in the resources of invention, bravery, and great experience in the Prince, than in the extent, population and wealth of his territory, he has had it through his whole reign in view to acquire a real strength, by the encouragement of commerce to his trading towns, and particularly to Embden and Frankfort on the Oder, and to the towns of Silesia. Though willing to extend his commerce, he has not had it in his power until this moment to extend it. Britain had so established herself in different ports, and other powers were so far before in establishments of commerce, that it was difficult, or rather impossible, for a young power to obtain any share. The trading company of Embden has laboured under every disadvantage, of the prior occupance of commerce by the neighbouring powers, and therefore must rejoice in the opening of a new trade, where they also may establish houses, and allure commerce, before she is engrossed by more potent neighbours. There is for these reasons, no doubt but Prussia is greatly interested in the present revolution, and will be disposed anxiously to wish it success.

This Prince of whom we speak is the admiration of his age, and has accomplished greater things than Alexander or Cæsar. It is not in my power to form his panegyric; yet, as I believe him to be favouring to our cause, I would willingly place him in the most respectable light to America. He has not had it in his power to give immediate and direct assistance on the ocean, for his naval strength is yet small; but he has had considerable influence in preventing several of the German powers, and particularly the Duke of Wirtemberg, from hiring out mercenaries to be sent over to America. He has also given the tone to a liberal way of thinking in all the German States relative to America. To this he is inclined, both by his affection for our ally, by his opinion of the justice of our cause, and, at the same time, by his own interest.

It was laughable enough, at the commencement of the present war, to hear the courtiers of Britain adopt a language similar to that of the Cavaliers under Charles II. That, forsooth, their cause was the cause of royalty, and it became every Prince and Potentate throughout the world to unite in suppressing this rebellion. A language of this nature might have had weight in a barbarous age, when names were understood and not things; but in the present clear and enlightened æra of the world, when names are understood, and when things are seen in their true light, it becomes ridiculous to prefer this claim; and every Sovereign and Potentate of Europe, instructed in the writings of the republics of the old times, knows well, that where some equality of property amongst a people, and where simplicity of manners will admit a republic, the human species cannot be more happy than under this government. The King of Prussia, I will venture to affirm, has had no prejudice against America because she was about to institute a confederate republic; nay, from the philosophy and greatness of his mind, rather has admired our exertions, and applauded our designs. If any thing on earth could give him perfect pleasure, it would be to embrace the person of our brave General, whose fame fast following rises, and, compared with that of this Prince, is like the shepherd's fire on the eastern hills, when the broad light that has adorned the west has wrapt itself in the quiet shades of eve.

The States of Holland were another of the powers to whom it was desirable to reduce the power of Britain, and to share our commerce. The province of Holland, and the city of Amsterdam in particular, have been favouring to our cause. Though some individuals, having money in the funds of England, might have been averse from the revolution, because in that case Britain might become bankrupt, and not be able to discharge her debts, yet the greater part have wished well to our attempt. Nevertheless, the States of Holland have not had it in their power to give countenance to America. For tho' individuals of St. Eustatia and of other places have furnished supplies of arms and ammunition to our trading vessels, yet the nation has thought it prudent to discountenance every thing of this kind; and very early in the contest the Governor of St. Eustatia was recalled, agreeable to the demand of the court of Britain, in their remonstrance against the respect which had been paid, under the eye of this Governor, to the flag of America, in one of the harbours of this island. The States of Holland have extensive settlements on the coast of Africa and in the East-Indies, and from the numbers of her merchantmen which cover every sea, she is greatly in the power of the naval force of Britain. She has more to lose than she had in the days of De Ruyter and Van Trump, and it is not so immediately necessary for her now to risk every thing, and to cut her way through every opposition, as it then was.

We see then that France was the only power from whom our political salvation could proceed. She has interposed, and "invited other powers who have received injuries from Britain to make common cause with her," and to interpose for our deliverance. Spain, bound by the ties of consanguinity, by the faith of the family compact, and by the sympathy of a kind affection, has made "common cause" with France. Wounded by the injuries of Britain, it had become necessary to "make common cause" with France; for in co-operation with the sister court she could alone hope to receive a reparation of her damages. So that, on the one side drawn by love, and on the other side impelled by injury, she has judged wisely, and obeyed the dictates of a sound mind in her present conduct. Indeed, from the beginning, we were well persuaded that the sentiments of Spain were with France in her undertaking. For her King and Grandees were not ignorant, that our independence would be the extension of their commerce and their great happiness; and moreover, the establishment of these States would be the dismemberment of the over-grown power of Britain, which otherwise, in a short time, might have been wielded by the ambitious spirit of the nation against their islands, and their colonies of South-America, to the total subjugation of them.

It has been absurdly said, that Spain would be jealous of the power of these States. She had greater reason to be jealous of them in the hands of Britain. For every one must know, that republics, in their nature, are not made to extend dominion. The Roman power over-ran half the world, but not while it existed a republic. She made conquests in this State, but it was only over those powers who had before invaded her. If they had not come into Italy to disturb her, it is not probable she would ever have gone out of Italy to seek for them. Besides, it may be long before these States can be formidable to the colonies of Spain; but in their former state, in possession of the power of Britain, they must in a short time have become formidable. It is likewise to be considered, that these States setting out in good-will with the Spanish monarchy, will long retain a veneration for it. Whereas Britain, on the other hand, in whose power we should have been, was already hostile, and waited only for an opportunity to oppress France and Spain, and the whole House of Bourbon.

The sentiments of Spain were early favouring to the wish of France in the establishment of these States. And this was evident from the disposition of her people, in their kind treatment of all persons from this country, who happened to be in the harbour of the Havanna, or in any other harbour of her islands. But it did not consist with the strict honour of the nation, for which she has been proverbial in every age, to break with Britain until the war against France had been determinedly waged, and there appeared no hope of the acceptance of her mediation in behalf of the sister court; until, moreover, the injuries she herself had received from Britain had added strength to the former cause, already strong enough, and made it necessary for her by every tie, human and divine, to break with her, and be decisive in her measures in co-operation with the court of France. Though she has not yet acceded to the alliance, or formally acknowledged the independence of the States, owing probably to the circumstance of no proper application on the part of these States having been yet made to her; yet, acting agreeably to the stipulations of the family compact of the House of Bourbon, she is in fact, through the instrumentality of France, engaged warmly, and labouring steadily for our Independence. This forms a new æra in the affairs of this continent. It is glorious to behold the combined fleets of France and Spain, 54 sail of the line, blocking up the English fleet in Torbay. It is also agreeable to see an army of 25,000 men by land laying siege to Gibraltar, and six ships of the line encircling the rock by sea; while, in the mean time, other vessels scour the Straits, or ride in triumph on the waves where they meet the ocean, or bending up the coast oblige every merchantman or transport, or privateer that wears the British colours, or ship of war, to put into Lisbon, or to seek the ports of the British channel. These objects in the eastern prospect are agreeable, while at the same time in the western we behold a fleet of 12 line of battle ships of Spain ready to invest the fortress of Jamaica, if Byron, with his hastily refitted fleet, should attempt to quit the lately hospitable harbours of St. Lucia, or St. Kitts, in pursuit of Count D'Estaing on the coast of North America, and about to ask the enemy in these parts whether it might not be as well for them to cease hostilities, and content themselves with a little plain fare in a prison-ship, or goal, or so, as many poor Americans have been obliged to do in the course of this debate.

Spain is active for us, tho' not professedly allied to these States. For while she joins her counsels and her arms to the counsels and the arms of France, she joins them to the counsels and the arms of these States, whose object and whose interest is the same, the demolition of the haughty power and ambitious tyranny of Britain. It is a new source of safety to our cause. "A three-fold cord, (says the wise man) is not easily broken;" and whatever slight possible ground of apprehension there could be of conquest on the part of Britain heretofore, there can be none, in the usual course of things, and with the favour of Divine Providence, at present. It is a source of honour to our cause. For the reputation of the Spanish monarchy, and of the nation, is high over all the world, for truth in words, fidelity in promises,——uncorrupt integrity,—for valour, and all heroic virtues that kindle in the breasts of men. Her glory rises from Numantia defended to the Era of the brave Spartacus, and from her faithfulness and perseverance under this leader to the modern ages, when, arising from the shades of vagrant barbarism, like the fire that works off the dross, and makes the metal pure, she shone against the Saracens, and afterwards against the Turks, disciples of the same religion, and finally expelled the Moors invading her from Barbary, and under Ferdinand and Isabella, established the kingdoms of Castile and Arragon in one illustrious monarchy. These are her honours, acquired in long succession of eternal victories. These she bends to France, and through the policy of that kingdom they are refracted in a thousand fine prismatic rays of light to these States, where, still diverging, they are seen by every eye; and who is there that does not call that nation happy, who, having been the first discoverer of this continent, is now illustriously engaged in concert with our great ally, to give it Liberty?

I congratulate my countrymen on the addition of the arms of Spain to our assistance, and I trust the time is not far off, when we shall be happy in hearing that she has "acceded to the alliance," and avowedly made "common cause" with America.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Class of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for sale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every necessary to begin the drawing as soon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick sale, as this and the last Class are so evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850 000 Dollars, and those in the Last Class exceeding the first cost of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are desired to publish the above.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in West-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good stream running thro' the place, the rest of the land arable and good for grain. On the premises are a good two story brick house, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, stables, shed, &c. well constructed for a tavern or store. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years past, and is esteemed to be as good a stand for that purpose as any in the State, known by the sign of *Liberty Pole*, and is also a stage for the Philadelphia post. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the crossing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Christiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaster, and is contiguous to several mills and places of public worship. If the place is not sold before next March it will be lett. Any person inclining to view the same, may be fully satisfied by applying to Mr. James Cumings, now living thereon, or to the subscriber,---who has another plantation for sale, situate in Hartford county, in the same State, and near to the Quakers meeting-house, very convenient to mills and places of worship of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or six acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly esteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and sundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing spring of water convenient to the house. The houses on said premises are but small, but a large barn, a stable, milk-house and sundry other conveniences. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, may view the whole, who will give an indisputable title to the same.

JOHN PATRICK.

LONDON, *June* 25.

The HEADS *of Lord* NORTH'S EXCULPATORY SPEECH, *in anſwer to Mr.* FOX'S *various charges in laſt Wedneſday's debate.*

LORD NORTH. I am much indebted to my learned friend, the Attorney-General, near me, for the very favourable ſentiments he has this day expreſſed of my public ſervices; much more, I fear, than I have any pretenſions to. On that ſubject he has perhaps ſpoke with the partiality of a friend; on others, he has, I preſume, given his opinion without any ſuch bias. But how much ſoever I may be obliged to the learned gentleman, I cannot help riſing, on the preſent occaſion, earneſtly wiſhing to vindicate my character againſt the general and ſpecific accuſations made by the honorable gentleman over the way (Mr. Fox) and likewiſe to aſſure that honorable gentleman, that my preſent ſituation, ſentiments, and intentions, will not permit me to accept of thoſe friendly diſpoſitions which he has been ſo kind as to mix with the general charges. I allude to the admonitions he has given to me for the regulation of my future political conduct. His charges being general and unqualified, deſerve ſome anſwer. He has ſtated them with his uſual ability. He has preſſed them with his wonted eloquence. However unequal I may be to the honorable gentleman in theſe two reſpects, I muſt not therefore decline the vindication of my character, if I am conſcious that the juſtice of my cauſe will bear me out. Without that ſupport I am convinced of my own inability; with that ſupport I have nothing to fear from the honorable gentleman's eloquence and ingenuity.

The honorable gentleman has travelled through the whole of my miniſterial conduct, and candidly imputes all the neglects and blunders of adminiſtration, as he calls them, to me. By his account I have enough of my own to anſwer for, without being compelled to bear the blame due to others: But I will tell that gentleman, that I do not mean to fly from that ſhare of reſponſibility attached to my office, nor from the general reſponſibility which I am bound to with others, as one of his Majeſty's confidential ſervants. If the honorable gentleman, which his ſpeech would indicate, ſuppoſes me to be firſt, or *ſole Miniſter*, I do aſſure him he is miſtaken. I know of no ſuch Miniſter in this country, and do therefore hope the honorable gentleman will conſider me in two lights, namely, as acting at the head of a very important department, where I acknowledge I am ſolely anſwerable for whatever is tranſacted, and as acting in concert with others in his Majeſty's confidential councils.

The honorable gentleman has gone a great way back, no leſs than to the whole of my conduct ſince I got connected with the Board at which I have at preſent the honour to preſide. I found the affairs of this country in great confuſion, and the nation in a ferment (alluding to the affair of the Middleſex election.) I took a ſhare in government when embarraſſed by a ſtrong factious oppoſition, whom I thought, as I do ſtill, that they acted upon miſtaken or wrong motives. I aſſiſted in maintaining government, and if the clamours current at that time were not ſilenced, they were rendered ineffectual to anſwer the purpoſes for which they were raiſed.

The great and glorious victories of the late war, and our confeſſed and decided ſuperiority on the ocean, created us many enemies, and an alarm in the other powers of Europe, and if not enmity, at leaſt coolneſs. France and Spain ſuffering under the diſgrace of ſucceſſive defeats were mortified and filled with reſentments, and looking forward to retaliation. The eyes of the reſt of Europe were drawn from the uſual object of their jealouſy, the Houſe of Bourbon, thus fallen and humbled, towards our growing greatneſs. The ſyſtem of Europe at the time admitted of no continental alliances, for to what end could they have been directed? The powers of the north were friendly inclined, and nothing at that period gave any reaſon to counteract any probable or poſſible meaſures which might be entered into by the Houſe of Bourbon.

Such was the ſtate and diſpoſition of Europe when America unjuſtly, and without provocation, reſiſted the conſtitutional claims of this country, and refuſed to pay that obedience which it was bound to render upon every principle of juſtice; nay, I might go on further and add, upon every motive of intereſt and advantage.

Under the circumſtances I have deſcribed, we were obliged to enter into a conteſt with our rebellious ſubjects. I ſhall neither take blame to myſelf, nor impute any to others; but before we had it in our power to enforce legal government, France, contrary to every aſſurance, and every principle of juſtice and good faith, traiterouſly interfered in the internal government of the Britiſh empire, and had the inſolence, not only to preſcribe the conduct we ſhould obſerve towards our own ſubjects, but, by declaring the colonies independent, endeavoured to ſever a third part of the empire, and wreſt it out of our hands.

The honourable gentleman ſays, why not reſign at this, why not reſign at that, why not reſign at another period? I will tell the honourable gentleman why I neither did, nor could reſign. I was always determined never to reſign as long as his Majeſty thought fit to accept of my poor ſervices, and till I could do it with honour. Could I have reſigned with honour when America firſt reſiſted? I anſwer no. Could I have reſigned with honour in the proſecution of the American war, while the event of that war was yet depending? No. Could I have reſigned with honour when France interfered, and acknowledged American independency? Moſt certainly not. And ought I to reſign at this period, or could I do it with honour to myſelf, or diſcharge my duty to my country, now that we have the united force of the Houſe of Bourbon to contend with? I am perſuaded I could not. My language has always been uniformly the ſame, never to reſign, till a fit perſon is found out to ſucceed me. I have not heard that perſon yet pointed out, nor do I know him. I am well convinced that many perſons of abilities, infinitely ſuperior to mine, could be found. I know no man more fit, in ſome reſpects, than the honourable gentleman himſelf; but his abilities, ſo far as they reſpect me, are out of the preſent queſtion. He and his friends think differently from me of matters of very eſſential importance. I hope I have as great a reverence for the conſtitution as that gentleman; but his ideas are not perhaps exactly conſonant to mine on that ſubject. I am for ſupporting the juſt and conſtitutional prerogatives of the Crown, and the rights of Parliament, according to the beſt of my own judgment; and upon thoſe opinions I muſt continue to act, and can never conſequently conſent to call any ſett of men, be they whom they may, as far as my feeble voice can reach, of whoſe political doctrines I do not approve. The good of my country, and my own honour, therefore, will not permit me to follow the honorable gentleman's advices, and ſubſcribe to his opinion, that this is the proper time for me to reſign.

The honorable gentleman, after reprobating the whole of my public conduct, is pleaſed to hold out ſeveral ſtrong inducements to me to retire from public buſineſs. He offers me a full indemnity for all my paſt crimes and tranſgreſſions, as a public man; for which I am greatly indebted to him, though, unfortunately, I cannot, or will not follow the advice thus given.

He deſires me to retire with the *plunder* I have amaſſed. [Mr. *Fox.* Not *plunder*, but *fortune.*] He ſays, in order to ſave his country, in which my reſignation is included, that he would conſent to let me, though a ſtate criminal, eſcape with impunity; but he has coupled this very *generous* offer with a threat. He added, if I ſhould not retire after this wholeſome and friendly warning, that I muſt expect in caſe of future diſaſters to be brought to public judgment, and to exemplary and condign puniſhment.

The honorable gentleman's advice is *generous* and *friendly:* his threat is accompanied with openneſs, and is candid and manly. He has given me my option, and he will permit me to take it. But, in the firſt place, as I am conſcious of no crime, I cannot, from any motive of common ſenſe or common prudence, accept of the proffered indemnity: Neither can I, for the ſame reaſon, fear a public trial, or the conſequence of guilt, the threatened puniſhment denounced, in order to terrify me into a reſignation.

On the contrary, there is nothing at a proper time I more ardently deſire than a public trial, nor any thing I leſs fear than public puniſhment I have been publicly accuſed in this Houſe, in the face of the nation: Juſtice requires that I ſhould be indulged with an opportunity of exculpating myſelf. I ſhall inſiſt upon the exerciſe of that juſtice: I hope I ſhall not be refuſed: I ſhall and muſt be tried, be the event of the preſent meaſures what they may. So that however well intended the honorable gentleman's offer may have been, his favour of indemnity and impunity would amount to actual puniſhment, and his threats of future trial would be to me the greateſt favour it is in his power to confer.

The honorable gentleman has, indeed, held me forth in a new point of view this day. He preſumes that France, Spain, and I, are the only foes this country has at preſent to combat. The people of America are our ſtedfaſt friends, and were I removed from my preſent ſituation, a perfect unanimity, he ſays, would take place immediately, and every heart and hand in the kingdom would inſtantly unite in the common defence, and in inflicting that ſpecies of chaſtiſement on the whole Houſe of Bourbon, which it has ſo juſtly merited for its perfidious and ambitious conduct.

I wiſh I was as well convinced of the truth of this opinion as the honorable gentleman. I do aſſure him, if I was, the former power and glory of this country would be ſoon reſtored, and upon terms which would appear to me extremely cheap: I mean my immediate reſignation, and the conſequent welfare and proſperity of my country. Nay, I would make real ſacrifices in order to procure ſo deſirable an event. I would inſtantly apply for baniſhment, and while I lamented, or rather felt, in ſome unguarded moment, for my immediate ſituation, I would be a thouſand times over *repaid* in the luxurious reflection, that by my proſcription I had purchaſed the ſalvation of my country, and reſtored it once more to its former ſtate and dignity.

However, to return to the mere matter of reſignation, I beg leave to impreſs theſe facts on the honorable gentleman. It is well known that I accepted of my preſent ſituation with great reluctance; that I have remained in it much againſt my own judgment and liking; that I feel in the ſame manner at the inſtant I am ſpeaking, and when the period arrives that I can reſign with honor to myſelf, and conſiſtent with the duty I owe to my ſovereign and my country, I ſhall quit my preſent office with ſingular ſatisfaction.

The honorable gentleman has ſpoke of the fortune which he preſumes I have amaſſed ſince my entering into office. I thought it was *plundered;* but I beg the honorable gentleman's pardon, for he has explained it otherwiſe. Another honorable gentleman, over the way, ſaid yeſterday evening in debate that the Britiſh cabinet had been *bought* and *ſold;* ſo far as the charge applies to pecuniary matters, a very few words will, I truſt, ſatisfy the Houſe.

When I came into office my private fortune was not very conſiderable; and I can affirm, be it what it might then, whenever I quit my preſent ſituation, now or at any future period, I ſhall not be richer; that, I preſume, if my aſſertion gains credit, is a full anſwer to the amaſſing a fortune, ſo far as the charge may be ſuppoſed to affect or be applicable to me, of the Britiſh cabinet having been bought and ſold.

The honorable gentleman has laboured a great deal to ſhew how culpable miniſters have been for not ſecuring *alliances* on the continent; for my part, as applicable to our inſular ſituation, and the general ſtate of Europe, I was not able to perceive that any eligible alliance preſented itſelf in Europe, but one with Ruſſia, and if matters had not ſuddenly preſented an unexpected appearance, an alliance of that kind might probably have taken place. The ſituation of affairs was this: An armiſtice, or truce, had taken place between Ruſſia and the Porte. While the final ſettlement of the reſpective claims of the two courts was depending, it was the *intereſt* of Ruſſia to ſtand *well* with the court of London, on account of Great-Britain having it in her power to give her ſuccour and protection in the Mediterranean. In this ſtate of affairs, the French miniſter at Conſtantinople was fixed upon as the *common* mediator between the negociating powers. The conſequence of this mediation between the Porte and the court of Peterſburgh, was a final adjuſtment of all their differences. The court of Peterſburgh having *no further* point to *carry* in the Mediterranean, had no motives to enter into an alliance with the court of Great-Britain, which might again perhaps, from ſecret engagements between France and the Porte, involve her in another war with the laſt mentioned power.

I have only one word more to add, and that is reſpecting the diſtribution of our force. The honourable gentleman has condemed in the lump and detail. I do not pretend to oppoſe my opinion to that of profeſſional men, but as far as I am able to determine, it appears to me, uninſtructed and uninformed as I am, that neglecting our diſtant dependencies would amount to a ſurrender of all our diſtant poſſeſſions. The clear conſequence of which muſt be, that of our being ſhut up in this iſland merely to reſiſt conqueſt and foreign dominion. I preſume no honourable gentleman preſent would wiſh to riſque every thing upon ſo hazardous an event. It can therefore, in my apprehenſion, require very little argument to prove that we ſhould not, in the early ſtages of a trying conteſt, adopt meaſures, which, if proper in any exigency, ought not to be reſorted to only in the very laſt extremity.

His Lordſhip purſued this argument for ſome time; ſaid that the land force, militia and regulars, was equal to the defence of the iſland, and inſtead of deſpondency, that our force in America, ſhould France and Spain endeavour to preſerve a ſuperiority in Europe, held out fair proſpects of ſucceſs; if not, that we ſhould be able to ſpare ſufficient detachments to ſecure an equality, if not a ſuperiority, in that part of the world.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina)* Sept. 15.

We have no intelligence from the Southward, the authenticity of which we can vouch; but it may be preſumed that the perſeverance and enterprizing genius of his Excellency the Count D'Eſtaing will accompliſh the purpoſe for which he has appeared in this quarter, and enſure ſucceſs to his next intended operations in another. It is believed ſome of his troops are in poſſeſſion of Sunbury, in order to cut off the retreat of the Britiſh troops from Georgia into Eaſt-Florida; at the ſame time Brigadier-General Mackintoſh is marching down the country from Auguſta; and we are told that Major-General Lincoln croſſed Savanna river at Ebenezer laſt Sunday: ſo that we may now hourly expect intelligence of importance.

We are aſſured that, excluſive of draughts, the militia turn out volunteers, in all parts of the State, with ſuch ſpirit and alacrity, that the ferry-men at the ſeveral rivers cannot carry the men acroſs faſt enough.

By the laſt accounts from Count D'Eſtaing's fleet, ſeven Britiſh veſſels had fallen into their hands, amongſt them a large ſhip from Glaſgow, with eight Scotch merchants on board (Refugees from North-Carolina and Virginia) with valuable cargoes, intended to purchaſe conquered eſtates in this State and Georgia. One of the prizes, the brig Polly, from New-Providence for Quebec, arrived here laſt Friday; and as ſhe came in, the Amazon French frigate was ſeen off this bar in chace of a ſhip, ſuppoſed to be the Ariel Britiſh man of war, of 20 guns, which ſhe came up with, engaged half an hour, and then carried off.

Laſt Monday Capt. Vardey and Lieutenant Campbell, of the 71ſt Britiſh regiment, were brought to town, priſoners. They were taken, with 4 privates and ten negroes, on the 5th inſt. coming through Skull Creek, in General Prevoſt's barge, with diſpatches from the General at Savannah, to Col. Maitland at Beaufort, ſaid to be orders to the Colonel to remove his whole force to Savannah, to the defence of which all the troops at out-poſts had been called in.

Juſt as this paper had gone to preſs, an account came, that a body of troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, our great and good Ally, were landed in Georgia laſt Sunday night; that Major General Lincoln was approaching faſt to Savannah, to co-operate with them; and that General Count Pulaſki had already taken a picket of the enemy; ſo that it is probable, by the cloſe of this week, the fate of Georgia and of General Prevoſt's army may be decided, in a manner very wide of the expectations of the *returned Refugees*, and their infatuated adherents.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington to his correſpondent in Newbern, Sept. 15.

"By a letter received yeſterday from a gentleman in Charleſtown, we hear that almoſt every man in that place, and all the troops that could be collected, had gone to Georgia, to co-operate with Count D'Eſtaing in the reduction of that State; that a number of French had landed and attacked the Engliſh poſt at Beaufort, Port Royal, which they carried, having killed and taken of the Engliſh 900 men. This news came by expreſs to Charleſtown while the gentleman was writing this letter."

BOSTON, October 7.

Extract of a letter from Phineas Newton, at Waterford, (Ireland) dated Auguſt 7, 1779, *to Henry Newton, Eſq; at New-York, taken in a prize lately arrived at Newbury-Port.*

"Before you left England there was every reaſon to believe a Spaniſh war would ſoon take place; 'tis now out of diſpute, and though no abſolute declaration of war, are notwithſtanding cutting one anothers throats as faſt as poſſible in Europe. Our privateers have already captured many Spaniſh veſſels of value. Thus matters go on between the three nations, and this day it is ſaid Gibraltar is inveſted by 32 ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and 30,000 troops; and to this the combined fleets of France and Spain, amounting to 41 ſail of the line, are expected in the channel every day, to oppoſe which Sir Charles Hardy is out with 38 of the line, therefore an action of the utmoſt importance to the three Kingdoms is expected every moment. Such is the preſent ſituation of things this ſide the water, little or no trade, and leſs money; God only knows what will be the future event; this Kingdom is threatened with an invaſion, our enemies encreaſing, and poor old England left without one ſingle friend to ſtand forth in her behalf."

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15*th day of November, in the town of Reading,*

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Comru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS LINDEMAN, deceaſed, late of Germantown, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly certified, to JOHN FREY, or GEORGE RITER, } Adminiſtrators.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

PHILADELPHIA.

SIR, *Pittſburgh, September* 23, 1779.

I AM honored with your favour of the 30th of laſt month.

I take the liberty to incloſe you the copy of a letter herewith ſent to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, containing an account of the expedition I lately made againſt the Seneca and Muncy nations, and wiſh the relation may give you pleaſure.

I likewiſe ſend a return of the officers of the 8th P. Reg. with their reſpective claims to promotion, and beg you be pleaſed to ſend their commiſſions accordingly and the arrangement of the Pennſylvania line.

I alſo encloſe you the Talks of the Delawares, Wyondats, and the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe; and I flatter myſelf that there is a great ſhare of ſincerity in their preſent profeſſions.

Since my laſt this frontier has enjoyed perfect tranquility, but the new ſettlement at Kentucke has ſuffered greatly.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt regard, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
DANIEL BRODHEAD.
Col. commanding W. D.

Hon. Timothy Pickering, Eſq;
Preſident of the Board of War.

SIR, *Pittſburg, Sept.* 16, 1779.

I RETURNED from the expedition againſt the Senecas and Muncy nations the 14th inſt. and now do myſelf the honor to inform you how far I have ſucceeded in proſecuting it.

I left this place the 11th of laſt month with 605 rank and file, including the militia and volunteers, and one month's proviſions (our all) which, except the live cattle, was tranſported by water, under the eſcort of 100 men, to a place called Mahoning about 15 miles above Fort Armſtrong; where, after four days detention by exceſſive rains and the ſtraying of ſome of the cattle, the ſtores were loaded on pack-horſes, and the troops proceeded on the march for Conowago on the path leading to Cuſhcuſhing. At ten miles this ſide the town, one of the advance guards, conſiſting of 15 white men (including the ſpies) and 8 Delaware Indians, under the command of Lieutenant Harding, of the eighth Pennſylvania regiment, (whom I have before recommended to your Excellency for his great bravery and ſkill as a partizan) diſcovered between 30 and 40 warriors coming down the Alleghany river in ſeven canoes. Theſe warriors having likewiſe diſcovered ſome of the troops, immediately landed, ſtripped off their ſhirts and prepared for action, and the advanced guard immediately began the attack. All the troops, except one column and flankers being in the narrows between the river and an high hill, were immediately prepared to receive the enemy: Which being done, I went forward to diſcover the enemy, and ſaw ſix of them retreating over the river without arms, at the ſame time the reſt ran away leaving their canoes, blankets, ſhirts, proviſion and eight guns, beſides five dead, and, by the ſigns of blood, ſeveral went off wounded; only two of our men, and one of the Delaware Indians (Nanowland), were wounded, and ſo ſlightly that they are already recovered and fit for action.

The next morning the troops proceeded to Buckloons, where I ordered a ſmall breaſtwork to be thrown up of felled timber and faſcines. A Captain and 40 men were left to ſecure our baggage and ſtores; and the troops marched immediately to Conowago, which I found had been deſerted about eighteen months paſt. Here the troops ſeemed much mortified, becauſe we had no perſon to ſerve as a guide to the upper towns, but I ordered them to proceed on a path which appeared to have been travelled on by the enemy ſome time paſt, and we continued marching on it about twenty miles before any diſcoveries were made except a few tracks of their ſpies: but immediately after aſcending a high hill, we diſcovered the Alleghany river and a number of corn-fields, and deſcending ſeveral towns which the enemy had deſerted on the approach of the troops, ſome of them fled juſt before the advance-guard reached the town, and left ſeveral packs of deer ſkins. At the upper Seneca town, we found a painted image, or war-poſt, cloathed in dog-ſkin; and John Montour informed me, this town was called Yoghroonwago: Beſides this we found ſeveral other towns, conſiſting in the whole of 130 houſes, ſome of which were large enough for the accommodation of three or four Indian families. The troops remained on the ground three whole days, deſtroying the towns and corn fields. I never ſaw finer corn, although it was planted much thicker than is common with our farmers. The quantity of corn and other vegetables deſtroyed at the ſeveral towns, from the beſt accounts I can collect from the officers employed to deſtroy it, muſt certainly exceed 500 acres, which is the loweſt eſtimate; and the plunder taken, is eſtimated at 3000 dollars: I have directed a ſale to be made of it for the benefit of the troops, and hope it will meet your approbation. On my return I preferred the Venango road. The old towns of Conowago, Buckloons, and Maghinquechahocking, about 20 miles above Venango on French Creek, conſiſting of 35 large houſes, were likewiſe burnt.

The greateſt part of the Indian houſes were greater than common, and were built of ſquare and round logs and frame work. From the great quantity of corn in the ground and the number of new houſes built and building, it appears that the whole of the Seneca and Muncy nations intended to collect to this ſettlement, which extends about 8 miles on the Alleghany river between 170 and 200 miles from hence: the river at the upper town is little if any larger than Kiſkiminetes creek. It is remarkable that neither man nor beaſt has fallen into the enemy's hands on this expedition. I have a happy preſage that the counties of Weſtmoreland, Bedford and Northumberland, if not the whole weſtern frontiers, will experience the good effect of it.

Too much praiſe cannot be given to both officers and ſoldiers of every corps during the whole expedition; their perſeverance and zeal during the whole march (through a country too inacceſſible to be deſcribed) can ſcarcely be equalled in hiſtory.

On my return I found here the Chiefs of the Delawares, the principal Chief of the Hurons, and now the King of the Maquichees tribe of Shawaneſe is likewiſe come to treat with me.

The Wyandots and the Maquichees tribe of the Shawaneſe promiſe very fair, and I have promiſed them peace provided they take as many priſoners and ſcalps from the enemy as they have done from us, and on every occaſion join us againſt the enemies of America, which they have engaged to do.

The bearer, Capt. M'Intire, has ſome private as well as public buſineſs to tranſact at Philadelphia, I have therefore directed him to proceed to Head Quarters, and he will have the honor to wait on you with this letter.

I have the honor to be, with the moſt perfect regard and eſteem, Your Excellency's moſt obedient
And humble ſervant,
DANIEL BRODHEAD.

P. S. The Delaware Chiefs have juſt now called on me to build ſome block houſes at Coochoking for the protection of their women and children whilſt they are out againſt the Engliſh and Mingoes, and I have agreed to ſend a detachment for that purpoſe, agreeable to the articles of Confederation.

His Excellency General Waſhington.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

An ADDRESS of the Inhabitants of Northampton County to the Honorable Major General SULLIVAN, Commander in Chief of the Weſtern Army.

WE the ſubſcribers, of Northampton County, beg leave to congratulate your Honor on your ſucceſs againſt the confederate Indians of the Weſtern country. With ſentiments of affection we welcome your return, and being conſcious of the exertions you have made to ſecure our happineſs, we offer you thoſe thanks which ariſe from the warmth of gratitude.

We are no ſtrangers to the innumerable difficulties and hardſhips you have laboured under, and are fully acquainted with the many inconveniencies which attended the expedition; but the unparalleled perſeverance, and firmneſs of the officers and ſoldiers under your command, have enabled you to ſurmount every obſtacle with credit, and juſtly calls for the applauſe of a grateful country.

By order and in behalf of the inhabitants of Northampton County, we have the honor to ſubſcribe ourſelves very reſpectfully, the General's
Moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervants,
THOMAS SILLYMAN,
SAMUEL REA,
ROBERT LETTIS HOOPER, Jun.
PETER KACHLEIN,
ANTHONY LEICH, Sen.

The GENERAL'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere and cordial thanks for your very polite and flattering addreſs. The approving voice of ſo reſpectable a number of my fellow citizens, who were deeply intereſted in the event of the expedition I had the honor to command, cannot fail to afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. The accumulated difficulties accompanying, and the fatigues which naturally attended this expedition, are more than compenſated by your unanimous approbation, and the very polite manner in which you have been pleaſed to ſignify it. If my well meant endeavours have contributed to ſecure peace to the frontiers of this and the neighbouring States, it muſt afford me that pleaſure which every friend to his country enjoys, when inſtrumental in adding to the peace and tranquility of his countrymen.

While I feel myſelf deeply impreſſed with gratitude for your pleaſing addreſs, I cannot forbear expreſſing my obligations to the Inhabitants of Northampton County, whoſe ſpirited and patriotic exertions have enabled me to accompliſh an expedition which, I flatter myſelf, will forever ſecure your frontiers from the ravages of a cruel and ſavage enemy.

JOHN SULLIVAN, M. G.

To his Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſq; Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, &c.

The ADDRESS of a Number of the Officers of the City Militia of PHILADELPHIA.

SIR,

IT is with great concern that we have ſeen any domeſtic occaſion for the perſonal interpoſition of your Excellency in preſerving the peace of the city, and ſupporting the neceſſary authority of government; and while we cannot but lament the diſturbances which have ariſen, and the conſequences which have enſued, we have the greateſt hopes in ſeeing them happily terminated by your timely influence and good example. Againſt the enemies of our country we ſhall at all times receive your orders with pleaſure, and obey them with alacrity, and in this particular inſtance we feel an affectionate attachment to your Excellency in forbearing to lay commands upon us as officers, which, in the character of citizens, muſt have been painful to you to have iſſued, and to us to have received. Sincerely do we hope that ſuch another occaſion may never happen, and that the miſtaken zeal of one claſs of citizens may not be aggravated by the equal imprudence of others. The duty neceſſarily incumbent on the high office you are juſtly honoured with has, in this domeſtic rupture, been executed with a ſpirit of candour and determination, which cannot fail to endear you to your fellow-citizens, and procure reſpect to the government in which you are ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. In our ſeveral departments, both as citizens and officers of the militia, we ſhall make it our particular duty to preſerve peace and good government, and to give you every aſſiſtance you may require, being at the ſame time fully confident that, as far as your powers extend, you will employ them to remedy the diſtreſſes of the community, which we conſider as the real and only cauſe of the late diſturbance.

His EXCELLENCY'S *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleaſure I receive from this addreſs is proportioned to the importance of the occaſion, and the very intereſting and critical ſtate of our public affairs. Your aſſurances of ſupport to civil Government add greatly to the pleaſure I feel on receiving ſo obliging an approbation of my conduct; and I am happy in conveying to you and to the world my acknowledgments of your worth and merit, and the uniform zeal you have ſhewn in the cauſe of your Country.

JOSEPH REED, *Preſident.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamſburgh, to his friend in this city, dated October 9, 1779.

"This city has been a little alarmed lately, at the appearance of a large fleet off the Capes, but we are now ſatisfied it is the whole or part of Count D'Eſtaing's fleet paſſing to New-York. They diſappeared early yeſterday morning, ſo we may expect to hear ſomething great in a ſhort time."

Another letter of the ſame date mentions, "That Count D'Eſtaing has taken a 50 gun ſhip and 30 tranſports, and in ſhort has cleared all before him."

The Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly have lately paſſed an act to prevent the exporting, either by land or water, from that State, rum, wine, or any kind of ſpirits, melaſſes, ſugar, cotton, wool, wool cards, flax, ſalt, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, linen, cotton and linen, woollen and cotton goods of all kinds; proviſions of all and every ſort; live ſtock, ſhoes, ſkins and leather of all kinds, after the 23d of September laſt.

The Supreme Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the city and county of Philadelphia, are adjourned to the 22d day of November next.

A City Court will be held at the Court-houſe, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 26th inſtant, to which the city conſtables are to make their returns, and petitioners for public houſes in the city are to apply.

Tueſday, the 12th inſtant, being the anniverſary election throughout this State for Counſellors, Repreſentatives, &c. agreeable to the Conſtitution, the following gentlemen were choſen,

For the City of Philadelphia. Counſellor, William Moore, Eſq; Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, George Bryan, Michael Shubart, William Hollingſhead, Jacob Shriner, Charles W. Peale. Wardens, William Jackſon, William Shute. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Kerr, Edward Evans Thomas Francis, James Hunter, Robert Hunter, William Pollard. Street Commiſſioners, Jacob Graffe, Moſes Bartram.

For Philadelphia County. Counſellor, His Excellency Joſeph Reed, Eſquire. Repreſentatives, Robert Knox, John Bayard, Robert Loller, Joſeph M'Lean, Edward Heſton, William Coats, Daniel Heiſter, Samuel Mechlin, Archibald Thomſon. Sheriffs, James Claypoole, Chriſtopher Ludwig. Coroners, Robert Jewell, William Moulder. Commiſſioner, Robert Curry, of Providence. Aſſeſſors, Chriſtian Snyder, Nathan Gibſon, Jacob Laughlin, George Schloſſer. Thomas Shields, Preſly Blackiſton.

For Bucks County. Counſellor, John Lacey. Repreſentatives, Gerardus Wynkoop, Benjamin Fell, William Scott, Arthur Watts, Joſeph Savagt. Sheriffs, George Wall, junior, Abraham Kekline. Coroners, Joh Kerr, Abraham Dubois. Commiſſioner, Joſeph Thomas. Aſſeſſors, William Means, Daniel Larew, John Thomas, Thomas Folwell. James Peller, Charles Kekline.

For Cheſter County. Counſellor, Joſeph Gardner. Repreſentatives, David Thomas. Henry Hayes, John Fulton, James Boyd, Patrick Anderſon, Joſeph Parke, William Harris, Sketchley Morton, John Culbertſon, John Fleming. [*The three laſt were equal in votes, though one only elegible.*] Sheriffs, David Mackey, John Gardner. Coroners, David Denny, Allen Cunningham. Commiſſioner, Benjamin Brannan. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph M'Call, John Lindſay, Gideon Irwin, Joſeph Strawbridge, Samuel Denny John Bartholomew.

For Berks County, Repreſentatives, Gabriel Heiſter, Sebaſtian Bevan, Valentine Eckhart, Chriſtian Laur, Geo ge Egee, Jonathan Jones. Sheriffs. Henry Haffa, Philip Kramar. Coroners, John Spohn. James Whitehead. Commiſſioner, Thomas Jones. Aſſeſſors, Joſeph Sands, John Robinſon, John Rice, George Kletchner, John Hartman, Vernor Stam.

DELAWARE STATE.

For New-Caſtle County. Counſellor, Richard Cantwell. Repreſentatives, Nicholas Vandyke, John Clarke, George Latimer, Robert Bryan, Thomas Duff, William Clark, Joſeph Stidham. Sheriffs, Samuel Smith, William Moody. Coroners, Samuel Ruth, James M'Clintock.

No more Returns yet come to hand.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trade, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned,* paſſed the eighth day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing, from ſome one of the Commiſſioners of Trade herein after named, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides:

Therefore we, the Commiſſioners of Trade for the county of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JAMES HAZLET,
DAVID SNYDER,
ISRAEL JONES,
ANDREW CRAWFORD,
JOSIAH HART,
¶ MICHAEL CROLL,
JOHN RICHARDS,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON Thurſday, the 30th of September laſt, was cut away from her anchoring off Cape-Henlopen, near the Light-houſe, the prize ſloop Recovery, a Bermudian built veſſel, Gervald Forreſter commander, on his paſſage from Egg-Harbour to this city. Her cargoe conſiſted of 13 hogſheads and 12 tierces of molaſſes, five hogſheads and one tierce of good ſugar. On ſaid morning of the 30th of September laſt ſaid commander went on ſhore to Lewis-town for a pilot, leaving only one man on board, and during his abſence the veſſel was boarded by a few men, ſuppoſed to be refugees or tories, who carried her off. The above reward will be given for ſaid veſſel and cargoe, or ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for veſſel, cargoe and pirates. It is hoped that whatever port on the continent the ſaid pirates ſhould arrive at, they, with the veſſel and cargoe, will be taken proper care of until the owners have notice of her arrival.

† GERVALD FORRESTER, and Co.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, on Saturday night, the 16th inſtant, four ſuits of Clothes, viz. one blue, has been turned; another deep blue, ſuperfine, with baſket buttons; another ſuperfine brown, and the fourth of ſuperfine white, a good deal worn. Two Pocket-books, one worked, ſuppoſed to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pounds, all in large bills; the other a large leather pocket-book, containing a great number of papers, of no value but to the owner, and about three hundred dollars in caſh. Two pairs of ſilver buckles, one pair open work, weighing 3⅝ pennyweight; the other pair oval, ſlightly carved, weight not known; a white drilling jacket, and a brown ditto, of Bath coating, with jet buttons; and a beaver hat much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, with the goods above mentioned, ſo as he or they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the money and clothes, paid by WILLIAM HAMBLE, living near Almond-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of JESSE HAWKENS, the 23d of Sept. laſt, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, in good order, one of his hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots and paces, is not ſhod, and has neither brand nor ear-mark that can be remembered. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to WILLIAM MICHENER, living in the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, *Forty Dollars* more, paid by WILLIAM MICHENER. †

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

WANTED,

IN some public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in East-Whiteland township, Chester county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaster road, some time in April last, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat small horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, some white about his flank and the end of his tail, and supposed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, so that he may be had again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. § CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June last, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemish in her left eye, and some white on both hind feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. † JOSEPH JONES.

Germantown, October 12, 1779.

To be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises,

A Valuable corner lot of ground, situate on Germantown main street, containing in front on said street 61 feet, more or less, and in depth 217 feet, adjoining a lane or road leading over the Commons to the Falls of Schuylkill, and a new road to Philadelphia by Samuel Ashmead's, being the estate of Henry Ernst, deceased. On said lot is a commodious stone dwelling house, with a very good arched cellar under it, sufficient stabling, two good kitchen gardens, and a fine spot of clover grass ground, with some fine apple-trees, all under good fence. Any person inclining to purchase the abovementioned house and lot, may apply to JOHN BOCKIUS, or JOHN DENIER, in Germantown, who will shew the premises, and give such information as may be required, or to HENRY and BALTES ERNST, in Philadelphia. †

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the 26th day of October inst. at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the house of MATTHIAS STIMBLE, in Market-street,

A LOT of LAND, on the north side of the road leading from Germantown main-street to Schuylkill, containing two acres, more or less. There is a good orchard of apples and cherries thereon. It is subject to a ground-rent of four pounds currency per annum. The title is indisputable, and the deed may be seen at the place of sale. ¶

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the first day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the Premises,

A PLANTATION, situate in East-Caln, Chester county, within about three miles of Milltown, containing 105 acres, patented, with the usual allowance. About one half cleared, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered. About 12 acres of good meadow made, and more may be made and well watered by springs and small streams, one of which comes near the kitchen door. The fruit trees are in proportion to the tract; and there is a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, spring and mill-houses thereon. At the same time will be sold, horses, mares and colts, cows, sheep, swine, hay, plow and harrow, cart and geers, a still, empty hogsheads, barrels, &c. also a clock and watch, rifle and smooth bore guns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by ¶ ISAAC THOMAS.

MARCH last but one, the fifteenth day,
My HORSE and FILLEY were stole away;
The horse was good the filley pretty,
And ta'en to Philadelphia city.
They by my neighbours there were seen,
The horse join'd with a British team,
The filley rising two years old,
There by a refugee was sold.
The buyer hearing how she came,
He soon return'd her back again;
The thief with her some time did stay,
Then with the British went away.
Her colour bay, with a bald face,
And sprung half from the English race,
Her size more than fourteen hands high,
One hind foot white and one wall eye;
Her other eye some part the same
When she from me away was ta'en;
Head, neck and body neat and clean,
As of her age was to be seen.
She was not shod, rode, dock'd nor brand,
Was very tame, would lick one's hand;
Her age I know is now three year,
No doubt genteely does appear.
The rogue was poor, I knew him well,
Beyond a doubt he did her sell,
But where I cannot yet relate,
Whether in this or Jersey State.
I make no doubt he sold her cheap,
And perhaps an honest man did cheat,
Such I would pity, with all my heart,
And of his loss would bear some part,
But if he does conceal my brute,
I freely will him prosecute,
If ever I can prove the same,
I will expose him to his shame.
If any honest man that know,
The aforesaid filley do me show,
His kindness I shall still regard,
And ONE HUNDRED POUNDS give him Reward.
By Lancaster road, near the Waggon sign,
Pray ask for me, you may me find;
I did not tell my name beginning,
In Chester county, WILLIAM CLINGAN.
The poets great for wit and art
Perhaps may call me silly;
But I can bear that and some more,
Could I but get my filley. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A QUANTITY of good genuine CAMPHIRE, a quantity of BEES-WAX, and about 43 Bushels of FLAXSEED. Apply to MARY MAGDALENE HUGHES, in Mountholly.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of CHRISTIAN HUBER, deceased, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be settled and paid; and those indebted, to pay, without further trouble, to MARGARET HUBER, Administratrix, living on the place formerly belonging to Samuel Shoemaker. §

Gloucester and Salem Counties, New-Jersey, October 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was presented to the House of General Assembly, at their last sitting, by a number of the inhabitants of Gloucester and Salem counties, living on each side of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authorise them to build a dam and waterworks across said creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpose at the next sessions. Therefore those who have any objections against the said bill are desired to attend, and render their reasons why the same should not pass into a law. §4w.

ON Saturday night, the 9th of October instant, was stolen from the subscriber, living in Arch-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, in this city, A Black COLT, two years old last spring, a little white in his forehead, and a small snip on his nose, about 13 hands high, has a large head, and is a natural pacer; he has never been docked. Whoever secures said colt, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN HUDSON. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, supposed the latter, on the night of the 9th instant, out of the subscriber's pasture, opposite to Peel-Hall, a light BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 14 years old, a star in his forehead, ending at bottom with a small peek, one hind foot white to the footlock joint; he is chunky and in good order, shod all round, trots, paces and canters, draws exceeding well in geers, and has some marks of the harness. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and delivers them to the subscriber in Philadelphia, on conviction of the latter, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only SIXTY DOLLARS, and reasonable charges,

‡ JOHN MIFFLIN.

October 11, 1779.

October 6, 1779.

BOOKS of various kinds, containing sentimental food of all sorts, among which are included,

ENGLISH Bibles; English Dictionaries; Salmon's Geography; Gazetteers; Blackstone's Commentaries on Law, 4 volumes; Latin and English Classics; Greek and Latin Classics; Dilworth's Spelling Books by the dozen; with a very long catalogue of *etceteras*, are now ready to be exchanged for good Middlings or Merchantable FLOUR, at BELL's Book-Store, next door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

October 6, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE HITNER, late of White-Marsh township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all such as have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly atttested, that they may be settled and paid by

MARY STEER, } Administratrix.
¶ JOHN OTTO, } Administrator.

September 26, 1779.

WAS stolen, last night, out of the subscriber's pasture field, living in Uwchlan township, Chester county, a lightish sorrel MARE, with white mane and tail, five years old last spring, 14 hands high, paces, trots and canters well; she has been lately shod before, and has a small white streak, scarce perceivable, the under part of her neck, occasioned by a scar. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, and gives notice to the owner, shall receive, if within this county, Forty Dollars, and if out of the county, for the mare, Sixty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, One Hundred Dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by THOMAS THOMAS. ¶

Land, of the best Quality, for Sale,

CONSISTING of 200 acres, contiguous to that of Mr. Isaac Hite, situate on a flat of Cedar-creek, about 16 miles from Winchester, near the road that leads to Stanton; on which are a spring, an orchard, good meadows, and all improvements necessary for a farmer or planter, relative either to the land or buildings. There are two other tracts of about the same quantity each, adjoining mine, to be disposed of, which perhaps may make it more valuable to some. The terms, and an opportunity to view the land, may be obtained of Mr. Isaac Hite.

¶ ABRAHAM BOWMAN.

September 29, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen last night from the subscriber living at the Unicorn tavern, on Lancaster road, 16 miles from Philadelphia, the following articles, viz. between nine and ten yards of half whitened linen of 1800, five cuts of brown thread, two fine shifts, one fine apron, one check ditto, two striped linen short gowns, one striped cotton skirt, three yards of striped cotton the same as the skirt, one black silk bonnet with a drawed crown, a light coloured cloth cloak, one pair of men's shoes, a silver stock buckle, and several other articles. The above articles were stole by a woman, who goes by the name of Katey Black, a short chunky body, of a dark complexion, black hair; had on a striped linen short gown, two lincey petticoats, one of a very broad stripe, which were all the clothes she had before she stole the above. Whoever takes up and secures said thief with the above articles, or any of them, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT CANADY. ¶

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM COOPER, of Oxford township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, did, on the 22d of September 1779, by force of arms and strong hand, commit an assault and battery upon the body of Jesse Jordan, in the same township aforesaid, so that the said Jordan died of his wounds in about 15 hours afterwards, and said Cooper hath absconded ever since; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, a little pock pitted, short light-coloured brown hair, grey eyes, soft and slow in speech, womanish like, leans forward as he walks; his clothes uncertain, as he had different colours; it is probable he may ride a mare, as all the creatures he had were mares; he has relations in York county, Virginia, and Carolina. Whoever takes up said Cooper, and confines him in the gaol of Chester county aforesaid, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by RACHAEL JORDAN. †

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, on the 23d of September last, an old RED COW, that gives milk, she has a clop on her left ear, and some white spots on her belly. The owner applying, proving his or her property, and paying charges, may have her again. SAMUEL LEECH. ¶

WHEREAS the estates of Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman, and Christian Huck, late of the county of Berks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Christian Huck; consisting of the following, viz. one of 850 acres, situated in Heidelberg township, generally known by the name of the Big Spring Track, late the property of Andrew Allen, two out lots near the town of Reading in the said county, late the property of the said Alexander Stedman, containing five acres each, and three tracts of land lying over the Blue Mountains in the said county, two of them containing about 300 acres each, and the other of them containing 280 acres or thereabouts; late the property of the said Christian Huck: All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court-House at Reading, on the first day of November. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And we the agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said Andrew Allen, Alexander Stedman and Christian Huck, or either of them, to exhibit their claims and demands to the justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

Reading, Sept. 27, 1779. DAVID MORGAN, THOMAS PARRY, HENRY HALLER, } Agents.

DESERTED from Captain ROBERT MULLAN's Company of Marines, in Philadelphia, the following men, viz. THOMAS PECKWORTH, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion; had on when he went off a light coloured cloth coat, his other clothing not remembered, a shoemaker by trade. Thomas Mathews, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, a stout well built fellow; had on when he went away, a blue cloth jacket, with sleeves, a stripe linsey under waistcoat, brown strait hair, full face, born in England. Richard Coats, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, had on when he went off a straw-hat, linen coat, a pair of tow trowsers and old shoes. James Nicholas, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has lately been employed in a shallop up and down this river; had on when he went off a round laced hat, a swanskin jacket with sleeves, striped trowsers, stoops much as he walks. John Smith, about 27 years of age, five feet five inches, had on when he went off, a brown sailors jacket, says he serv'd his time to one Mr. Dorsey, on Elk Ridge, Maryland, he is a down ill looking fellow. Richard Babington, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, had on when he went off, a short green coat, leather breeches and shoes; he has lately come from New-York, and has a pass with him to go to Annapolis, where he says he has a wife and family. James Deacon, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he says he served his time to farming in Bucks county, born in England, a fair complexion, short brown hair, slender built, and very talkative; had on when he went off, a pair of stripe cotton stockings, nankeen breeches much worn, a woollen bound hat with a white lining. Nathan Marchal, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, remarkable grey eyes, by trade a stocking weaver, says he served his time in Bonam town, Jersey, had on when he went off, a brown woolsey short jacket with sleeves, a pair of stripe trowsers, a swan skin covered cap with an old silver loop. Thomas Sappington, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 ½ inches high, a labourer, born in Maryland, slender built, had on when he went off, an old short brown coat, a pair of long tow trowsers, old shoes and an old felt hat, he formerly lived within seven or eight miles of Port Penn, New-Castle county. Whoever takes up said deserters and secures them in any goal of this State, or delivers them to me at my quarters the corner of Pine-street in Front-street, shall have the reward of One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for each; and all reasonable expences paid by me

ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1779.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN in the Falls township, a remarkable sorrel HORSE, rising four years old, about 14 hands high, with a blaze in his face, and a slit in one of his ears, his hind feet white, and had no shoes on when taken away. Whoever takes up said HORSE, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and if the thief be taken also Four Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, living in the township of Northampton. She was taken or strayed September 30 1779. ‡

STUDIO CRESCIT SAPIENTIA.

WHEREAS an old citizen is now returned from a solitary rural situation, wherein he was abstracted from all company almost four years, in daily pursuit of useful knowledge from the best English authors, both antient and late, wants to try his ability in a gentleman's family, or a few under his care; namely, the rudiments of the English speech, 2d the rudiments of the Latin tongue, 3d the French and English grammar, instead of a French grammarian, 4th that youth, and adults, whether male or female, may be initiated and instructed to write a plain legible hand, in a very short time, only with the waste of a few sheets of clean paper, *probatum est*, all he wants is a supplement to a small fortune, to keep him genteel his remnant of time, while granted ability of body and mind. *Note*, He would chuse Philadelphia, or the invirons thereof; being a citizen thirty years, a freeman of the Hospital from the first institution thereof; notwithstanding, wheresoever kind Providence casts his lot, still a loyal subject to the United States. ¶

Enquire at Justice FLEESON's, in Chestnut-street, or WILLIAM COPELAND, in Third-street, next to the Presbyterian Meeting-house.

Hilltown Township, Bucks County, Sept. 9, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, last night, a likely STONE COLT, of a dark brown colour, two years old last spring, is about 14½ hands high, has a large head and a blaze in his face, is long docked and has a switch tail, one hind foot is white, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures the said Colt, so that the owner may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by GRACE MATHIAS. ¶

Philadelphia, September 4, 1779.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, a dark brown MARE, between 5 and 6 years old, about 15 hands high, her near buttock is not so full as her off buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall receive Twenty-five Dollars reward, paid by PETER MATSON, living near the Swedes Church. ¶

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OCTOBER. 1779. THE NUMB. 2576.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1779.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER XV.

THE teſtimonies of eſteem exhibited to the Sieur Gerard during his reſidence amongſt us, and on his return to the Court of his Sovereign, have been juſtly due to his merit, and are an evidence of that affection which we entertain for the alliance, and which is deeply fixed in the breaſt of every American.

This gentleman was early known in America: For, having been appointed by his Sovereign to announce to our Commiſſioners at Paris the diſpoſition of the Court to enter into a treaty with us, his name came with that annunciation to the continent; and it came with a certain fragrance alſo. For we naturally transfer the idea of acceptableneſs from the thing to the perſon; and as this treaty was neceſſary for our ſafety, and as it was propoſed to be founded on principles of the moſt perfect equality, it was greatly acceptable: The name which came connected with it was early in eſtimation with us. It is the language of the ſcripture, "How beautiful on the mountains are the feet of him who brings glad tidings."

The Sieur Gerard, acting as Secretary to his Majeſty's Council of State, had no inconſiderable ſhare in drawing up that treaty. Hence it was that his appointment as Miniſter was highly acceptable to the people of this country. For having been engaged to draw it up, there was every reaſon to believe that he would be anxiouſly diſpoſed, in every manner, to wiſh the ſucceſs of it.

The arrival of his Excellency on the continent was highly pleaſing to every whig mind. What could be a greater ground of chearfulneſs, than to behold a foreign Miniſter in theſe States, which but a few years before were the provinces of a ſmall iſland? The empire now ſaw itſelf independent, and the reſidence of the Miniſter was a full appendage of its independence.

The conciliating diſpoſition of the Miniſter was favourable to our yet infantile ſituation. For it will be eaſily conceived, that, having been long attached to the iſland of Great-Britain, it was no eaſy thing for the people of this country all at once to throw off every prejudice in favour of it. Nothing but the utmoſt force of tyranny, and the violent ruſh of war, could have made the diſruption: And when, by the bold winds, and the inundation of innumerable evils, the diſruption had been made, we remained for along time, like a land unfixed. Thrown to the ſide of France, it required the hand of a wiſe man to bind us faſt to it. This the Sieur Gerard has accompliſhed, and, in ſo doing, has rendered an eſſential ſervice to theſe States, and has acted faithfully for the true intereſt of the court whom he came to repreſent.

A ſenſe of this wiſe conduct of the miniſter lives in the breaſt of every one amongſt us. We have ſeen his republican manners ſuited to the genius of a free people. We have been pleaſed with his affability, inviting the moſt eaſy acceſs; his dignity demanding the moſt juſt reſpect. We have applauded his attention to the great affairs of the alliance. We have admired his prudence, magnanimity, and patience. We have given our approbation of theſe virtues in every manner in which it was in our power, with propriety, to give it.

The Philoſophical Society of this City early electing him a member of their body, intended him a compliment, I have reaſon to believe, both as a gentleman of great and varied literature, and as the miniſter of that nation with whom we are happy in alliance, and whoſe literary reputation, as we ſhall by and by illuſtrate, is the higheſt in the whole world.

The General Committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, "congratulating" him, Auguſt 11th, 1779, "on the victory obtained by the Count D'Eſtaing over Admiral Byron" in the Weſt-Indies, take the opportunity to declare themſelves "ſenſible of the benefits of the alliance," and at the ſame time to requeſt him to believe that "the citizens of Philadelphia regard the perſon of the Sieur Gerard with the utmoſt poſſible eſteem and reſpect."

The Merchants of this city, in their addreſs to his Excellency, about to leave theſe States for the court of his auguſt Sovereign, on the 18th of September laſt, "Declare themſelves impreſſed with a veneration for his character, reſpect for the amiable qualities he had evinced during his ſtay amongſt us, and gratitude for thoſe continued efforts he had made in the ſervice of America. They beg leave to approach his Excellency, and to aſſure him that while ſentiments like theſe had endeared him to them, they alſo retain the moſt ſincere attachment to that alliance which he came to cultivate. Highly ſenſible of the many advantages reſulting from it to their country and themſelves, deeply impreſſed with a grateful ſenſe of its happy effects towards the eſtabliſhment of a glorious independance and peace, it will ever be their ſtudy, as it is their true intereſt, to cement and perpetuate it to the lateſt ages, by promoting, to the extent of their abilities, that commercial intercourſe between the two countries, which their ſituation and circumſtances mutually encourage, and which has been reſtrained in former times by an arbitrary monopoly." It is their wiſh "that his Excellency may continue long to enjoy every felicity due to his exalted merit and exertions in the ſervice of both countries: That the applauſe and approbation of both countries may reward his labors, and that a ſpeedy and agreeable paſſage may be ſucceeded "by a gracious reception from his Sovereign, and a happy meeting with his family and friends."

The General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania addreſs his Excellency on the ſame occaſion, Tueſday, Sept. 22, 1779, which addreſs is as follows:

"SIR,

"THE Repreſentatives of the Freemen of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly, now wait on your Excellency, to expreſs their ſentiments of the very eſſential ſervices you have rendered to America; and they have directed me, their Speaker, to give you their ſincere thanks for the early, zealous and truly diſintereſted part, you have taken in ſupport of *their* rights, and of the rights of all men. I aſſure you, Sir, it gives me infinite ſatisfaction that I have this opportunity of declaring to you in the behalf of the Houſe, and of all the freemen of Pennſylvania, that your name and your ſervices to America will be held in grateful remembrance, ſo long as the love of liberty and our extenſive empire ſhall remain amongſt the nations.

"We wiſh you a ſafe and happy voyage, a perfect recovery of your health, and a moſt gracious reception by your magnanimous and illuſtrious Prince.

"*Signed by order of the Houſe,*

"JOHN BAYARD, Speaker."

The Congreſs, September 3, 1779, paſs the following reſolve, extracted from their journals:

In CONGRESS, *September* 3, 1779.

"WHEREAS the Honourable Sieur Gerard, the firſt Miniſter Plenipotentiary to theſe United States, hath before as well as ſince their treaty with France uniformly, ably and zealouſly promoted the objects of the alliance, and the welfare of both nations.

"*Reſolved*, That the Committee do requeſt Mr. Gerard to ſit for his picture before he leaves this city, and that the ſame be placed in the Council-Chamber of the United States.

"*Extract from the Minutes,*

"CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary."

Agreeably to the above reſolve the Portrait of his Excellency, at full length, has been taken, with a moſt perfect likeneſs, by that juſtly celebrated and ingenious artiſt Charles Wilſon Peale, and it will remain in America to be contemplated by the patriots of the empire, and to be ſeen by thoſe who love the memory of the truly great original.

Sept. 17. His Excellency, on being introduced, agreeably to his previous requeſt, to an audience of the Congreſs, to take his leave, addreſſes that honourable body in a ſpeech, of which the following is a tranſlation.

"Gentlemen, The King my maſter having been pleaſed to attend to the repreſentations which my ill ſtate of health obliged me to make to him, his Majeſty has granted me leave to return. At the ſame time he has taken care to ſend a new Miniſter Plenipotentiary to America, that there may be no interruption in his care to cultivate a mutual friendſhip. I muſt leave it to the abilities of Monſieur the Chevalier de la Luzerne to explain to you his Majeſty's ſentiments, and confine myſelf at this time in teſtifying to you, Gentlemen, the ſatisfaction I ſhall have in rendering him an account of the occurrences which I have been witneſs of for more than a year during my reſidence with you. His Majeſty will thereby perceive the ſentiments with which your Councils are animated and governed, your wiſdom, your firmneſs, your attachment to the alliance, and your zeal for the proſperity of the common cauſe and the two Nations reſpectively. He will ſee with pleaſure, that that ineſtimable Union, which conſtitutes the principal force and weight of the confederacy, reigns among the United States; that the citizens are ſo far from being wanting in zeal and ſpirit to repel incurſions which can have no other object than a barbarous devaſtation, that there is not an American who is not ſenſible of the neceſſity of concurring to humble ſtill farther and weaken the common enemy, by efforts proportionate to the importance of happily terminating a glorious revolution, and of ſecuring as ſpeedily as poſſible to the United States of America, by a ſolid and honorable peace, the ineſtimable advantages of liberty and independence, which is the eſſential and fundamental object of the alliance, and of the war kindled and rendered neceſſary by England.

"It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to offer you, as a body and as individuals, the tribute of my thanks for the marks of confidence and eſteem, and alſo of attention, which I have received from you. I have always endeavoured to deſerve them, by the moſt ſincere and zealous attachment to the intereſts and dignity of the United States, as well as to the principles and ſentiments reſulting from the alliance. I have not been wanting in, for every thing that could have any relation to that object, and that could farther cement the connections, whether political or perſonal, between the two Nations. The moſt flattering recompence of all my labours would be the teſtimony of your ſatisfaction."

To which the Preſident in behalf of Congreſs returned the following anſwer:

"Sir, We receive with much concern the intimation you have given us, that the bad ſtate of your health obliges you to leave America; though at the ſame time we are ſenſible of the continued friendly care of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in ſending a new Miniſter Plenipotentiary to theſe States.

"Great as our regret is in thus parting with you, yet it affords us pleaſure to think how well diſpoſed you are to improve the favourable opportunities you will have, on your return to France, of evincing to his Majeſty the reality of thoſe ſentiments on our part, which may juſtly be termed the animating principles of the United States.

"By ſuch repreſentations the King will be aſſured, that the citizens of theſe States obſerve with the moſt lively ſatisfaction the repeated inſtances of his amity for them; that they regard the alliance as an ineſtimable connection, endeared to them by the purity of the motives on which it was founded, the advantages derived from it, and the bleſſings it promiſes to both Nations; that their reſolution of ſecuring its eſſential objects, Liberty and Independence, is unalterable. That they are determined, by all the exertions in their power, to advance the common cauſe, and to demonſtrate that while they are attentive to their own intereſts, they as ardently deſire to approve themſelves not only faithful but affectionate Allies.

"By a reſidence of more than a year near Congreſs, you are enabled to form a competent judgment of the difficulties we have had to encounter, as well as of our efforts to remove them.

"Sir, We ſhould be deficient in the reſpect due to diſtinguiſhed merit, if we ſhould fail to embrace this opportunity of teſtifying the high eſteem, which you have obtained throughout this country by your public and private conduct. You have happily combined a vigilant devotion for the dignity and intereſts of our moſt excellent and illuſtrious Ally with a zealous attachment to the honor and welfare of theſe States.

"Your prudence, integrity, ability and diligence, in diſcharging the eminent truſt repoſed in you, have ſecured our entire confidence, and now ſolicit from us the ſtrongeſt declarations of our ſatisfaction in your behaviour.

"That you may be bleſſed with a favourable voyage, the approbation of your Sovereign, the perfect recovery of your health, and all happineſs, is among the warmeſt wiſhes of every member of this body.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*"

Theſe have been amongſt the teſtimonies of reſpect exhibited to his Excellency. Beſides which, the attention paid to him by our worthy General and by the army, in two viſits to the camp; and moreover the deference ſhewn to him in polite aſſemblies and more public companies, which he has honoured with his preſence, have compleated that ſatisfaction which his ſenſibility would lead him to enjoy, from a knowledge that he has poſſeſſed the univerſal confidence and eſteem of a virtuous and free people.

Thurſday, October 21ſt. he ſet ſail from the continent: His reputation ſhall remain amongſt us, and go down with reputation to poſterity. In the language of Cicero, "he has left a pleaſing and laſting memory of his ſervices and name with all Americans."

Shall it be ſaid, that the teſtimonies of eſteem exhibited to this illuſtrious character might be ſpared, ſeeing he was the miniſter of a foreign power, and not of theſe States? Let it be conſidered that he was the miniſter of a foreign power, whoſe intereſts are the ſame with thoſe of theſe States; and for this reaſon, he was in ſome ſenſe the miniſter of theſe States. Moving in the ſame line, our miniſters are the miniſters of France, and the miniſters of France are our miniſters. When we caſt away, as we ought to do, the idea of diſtinction in the councils, we loſe alſo that of diſtinction in the perſons. The conjunction of action gives a community of approbation; and while France honours our commiſſioners and later miniſters with teſtimonies of eſteem, we ſhall gratefully retribute, and amicably compromiſe the generous contention of good-will by equal acts, on our part, of complaiſance and friendſhip.

The caſe is widely different where two powers, though not at war, yet are oppoſite in intereſts to each other. There the miniſter of each power is a ſpy upon the court where he is appointed to reſide; and in proportion as he executes his truſt faithfully for the reſpective power who has commiſſioned him, he is the object of watchfulneſs on the part of that power where he has his reſidence.

America and France, with regard to each other, are not in this ſituation They enjoy a unity of intereſts, and combine a unity of councils. The man, in any ſtation, who ſhall beſt underſtand and purſue the intereſts of the one, ſhall ſerve moſt faithfully the intereſts of the other, and ſhall beſt deſerve the panegyric of both.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

* *Ut Siculis omnibus, jucundam, diuturnamque memoriam queſturæ, nominiſque mei relinquerem.*

Ora. pro Cecilio.

PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of NICHOLAS LINAN, deceaſed, late of Germantown, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe deſired to bring in their accounts, duly certified, to JOHN FREY, or GEORGE RITER, } Adminiſtrators.

The following Articles are extracted from Rivington's and Gaine's New-York Papers.

MADRID, JULY 5.

SINCE it has been publicly known that the siege of Gibraltar will be one of the first operations of our armies by land and sea, every one is in hopes of seeing us re-possessed of that important fortress again; but as it is almost impregnable by force, the plan is to reduce it by famine. In consequence of which, it is death to furnish that place with any provision, and our army will block it up on the land side, whilst a division of the Cadiz squadron will anchor in the Bay, which will be reinforced with two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebeques of 32 guns, and seven galliots, which sailed from Carthagena the 25th of last month, and with two 70 gun ships, two frigates, two chebeques, two bomb-ketches, and three flat boats, with a 24 pounder in each, under Don Barcelo. We are assured that the rest of the Cadiz fleet is sailed for Cape St. Vincent, to join the Toulon fleet. With regard to the Ferrol fleet, which was to join that of Brest, we find that a misunderstanding hindered that squadron from sailing, which has prevented a great stroke, and for which Don Anthony D'Argee is displaced, and Don Solano succeeds him as Commander of the Spanish fleet.

LONDON.

July 13. Governor Johnstone's squadron, which is gone out of Plymouth, is certainly gone upon some very important enterprize, if we may judge from the secrecy which has been observed respecting his destination, and the time of his sailing.

The agreement to be made between the public and the East-India company, at the next meeting of Parliament, it is said, will be, that after the payment of all expences incurred in India in the military, civil and commercial departments, as well as the charges in the direction, &c. at home, and a dividend of eight per cent. per annum to the proprietors, the balance then remaining shall be equally divided between the public and the proprietors.

It is computed, from the present flourishing situation of the Company's affairs, that the revenue will make an addition by the above agreement of upwards of two millions annually, and that without any expence, except the Crown's bestowing a few honours on the Directors, to keep them in good humour.

July 22. Governor Johnson, with the squadron under his command, has got a roving commission, being not limited to any particular place, with a power to take, sink, burn and destroy all the ships, where it may be found practicable, on any of the French coasts.

Besides the above squadron, two others of a similar nature are now fitting out, to annoy the French as much as possible on their own coasts, and prevent their intended invasion of this kingdom.

Captain Cunningham, now a prisoner in Falmouth Castle, who took and carried into France the Dutch packet, with the mail on board, not having then any authorised commission from France, or even from America, is to be tried at the next high court of admiralty to be held at the Old Bailey.

August 2. The press gallies were extremely busy on Thursday last, and picked up near fifty useful hands. One young fellow, dressed in a scarlet frock, lined with silk, with silk waistcoat, breeches and stockings, the very pink of macaronyism, was consigned from the Justices to the tender, and ordered by the regulating captain on board the Conquestadore guardship at the Nore.

The following Memorial to their High Mightinesses the States of the United Provinces, has been presented by Sir Joseph Yorke, the Ambassador from his Britannic Majesty.

High and Mighty Lords,

SINCE France, by the declaration made at London on the 13th of March, last year, fully discovered the vast and dangerous designs which the family compact had before announced to Europe, this part of the world must bear witness to the wisdom and moderation of the King of Great-Britain, who endeavoured to ward off the calamities of war, avoiding as much as possible engaging his neighbours and allies in it.

A conduct like this, founded on the most pointed moderation, so much emboldened the Courts of Versailles, that after perfidiously encouraging of rebel subjects, under the mask of liberty, commerce and independence, to plunge a poignard into the heart of the mother country; France, not contented with so hostile a proceeding, has, without any national quarrel, drawn Spain into its views, without any plausible reasons to colour the design, is making every preparation that an imperious disposition can dictate to invade the British islands.

On the news of these extraordinary and great preparations, your High Mightinesses cannot but justify the pressing and reiterated instances which the King of Great-Britain could not but make to you relative to the naval armament; and the notorious danger of England will no doubt convince all the subjects of those provinces, who have hitherto spoke against it, of this request of my court.

But those motives, which were only palliatives to prevent an evil, are now out of season, the danger is become imminent, and the remedy must be speedy. The stipulations of a treaty, founded on the interests of trade only, must give way to those founded on the dearest interest of the two nations. The moment is come to decide whether Great-Britain, who has spilt so much blood and expended so much treasure to succour others, and to maintain liberty and religion, is to have no other resources against the malice and envy of her enemies, than her own courage, and her own internal strength; whether she is to be abandoned by her most ancient friends and allies, to the ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, which would crush all to reign over all, and whether Europe in general, and your High Mightinesses in particular, will with indifference see a system established, which will evidently destroy that equilibrium which is the only guarantee of your commerce, liberty, and even existence itself.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, has too high an opinion of the understanding, the good faith, and the wisdom of the Republic, to doubt a moment of the sentiments of your High Mightinesses on this occasion.

A nation, whose history contains scarcely any thing but the detail of the dangers which the ambition of France has successively created, whose best days began with their union with England: In short, a nation accustomed to exact the literal execution of a hard treaty, has too much generosity not to fulfil those which have united the interests of the two nations upwards of a century.

It is in this persuation, joined to all that is held most sacred among men, that the underwritten Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, has, by express order, the honour to notify to your High Mightinesses, that the danger which threatens his kingdoms necessiates his Majesty to reclaim, without loss of time, the succours stipulated in the treaties of 1678, and others, and of which the *Casus Fœderis* is so fully explained in the separate article of 1716. His Majesty expects the same with confidence from a neighbour who has never failed in his engagements, and for the rest confides in the divine benediction on the justness of his cause, and on the fidelity and valour of his subjects.

The underwritten waits with the greatest impatience for a just, speedy, and favourable answer, and is ready to confer with the deputies of your High Mightinesses on what steps are further necessary to be taken.

(Signed) JOSEPH YORKE.

Hague, July 22, 1779.

PROVIDENCE, October 9.

Wednesday evening three Hessian Fuzileers, and one British deserter from the 22d Regiment, came off Rhode-Island. They inform, that all the baggage of the army, of every kind, that was at the North End, has been sent to Newport; that the enemy are busily employed in collecting the roots raised for the troops, and carting them to town; that working parties are kept up at the North End, but they suppose this to be nothing more than a finesse, as the officers take no care of the works; and that they are confident, from the observation they have made of their late movements, that the enemy are preparing to evacuate the Island.

October 14. Early last Monday morning a large fleet appeared off the harbour of Newport, consisting of 32 ships, 8 brigs, 5 schooners, and 11 sloops, 56 in the whole. 'Tis said 3 or 4 of them were armed vessels, and the rest empty transports. They went into the harbour about two o'clock the same day.

Yesterday morning three men arrived here from Rhode-Island: One of them came to Newport in the above fleet, and informs, that they came from New-York to carry the troops on the island to that garrison.

'Tis reported the enemy on Rhode-Island have been very busy ever since the arrival of the afore-mentioned fleet, in moving their cannon out of their batteries; and every appearance indicates an immediate evacuation of the Island.

NORWICH, *October* 12.

Yesterday Capt. King, of this town, in a privateer brig of 12 guns, arrived at New-London, from a short cruize; during which he took a transport ship of 300 tons burthen, bound from New-York to Quebec, having on board 179 Hessians. Captain King took out of the ship about seventy men, including the officers; after which she was overtaken by the Greyhound, and re-captured in sight of Captain King.

TRENTON, October 21.

Last Thursday evening Major Joseph Brearley, of Maidenhead, knowing that there was a band of robbers in the neighbourhood, collected a party of men, and formed an ambuscade in a lane where he suspected they would pass; about midnight they came along, were all seized, and are now safely lodged in goal. The fellows taken are the noted Dr. John Hunt, whose real name is Abraham Whitmore, John Carr, a notorious horse-thief, who lately broke from Morris goal, and Samuel Slack, who lately escaped from the goal of Philadelphia. They were all well armed; they had stolen two horses the night they were taken, and were then on their way to rob a house in the neighbourhood. They were examined before the Chief Justice, and one of them made a pretty ample confession, which has discovered a number of their accomplices, several of whom have since been taken, with a considerable quantity of stolen goods.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the State regiment, at Elizabeth-town, dated October 15, 1779.

"On Tuesday last a party of about fifty of the Greens came over to Amboy early in the morning, and had collected upwards of one hundred head of cattle and horses, before any of our troops were alarmed; but about ten o'clock a small detachment of our regiment marched down and attacked them so briskly, that they were obliged to fly and leave the greatest part of their booty, taking off only about 20 head. Capt. Davis, who commanded our party, has reason to think that several of them were wounded in the attack, but not one of his men received the least hurt.

"Last night, about twelve o'clock, a small party commanded by Capt. Craig, consisting only of Adjutant Nixon, and eight privates belonging to our regiment, boarded and took the sloop Neptune of ten carriage guns, four swivels, and two cohorns, with 21 men, commanded by Capt. Palfrey, a native of Boston, with his two mates; his lady was also on board, who is a prisoner with him.

"In bringing the sloop to the Jersey shore, she unfortunately run aground; and finding it impossible to get her off, our people got out what stores were on board of her, which consisted of beef, pork and rice, with some powder and shot, two cohorns, four swivels, and nineteen stand of arms; likewise a considerable quantity of spare rigging, viz. sails, ropes, &c. We had scarcely got the vessel unrigged, when the enemy sent a number of armed boats to retake her; they came upon us so fast, that we were obliged to leave her, without setting fire to her, when they boarded, and at high water carried her off.

"We have just now received an account of the enemy's embarking a number of troops from Staten-Island; their destination not yet known."

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) September* 22.

Since our last, we have had no direct advices from either of the armies employed upon the Southern expedition. All we certainly know is, That Count D'Estaing did land as many troops as he thought necessary at Beulah, nearly opposite to the Orphan House, 12 miles from Savannah, in the night between the 11th and 12th inst. and without the least opposition; and that a communication had been opened between him and General Lincoln; that General Lincoln had been joined by General Macintosh; and that the Head Quarters of our army, a week ago, were at Cherokee-hill, 9 miles from Savanna: That General Count Pulaski was advanced with the cavalry, and had not only taken an advanced picket of the enemy, but also surprized one of their captains and three privates at Ebenezer. That Colonel Maitland had abandoned Port-Royal Island, with the whole force he had there, on the 12th inst. after breaking off the trunnions from the cannon, and having buried upwards of 200 men, leaving behind also 300 negroes, for want of means of transportation: That his embarkation [illegible] hastily, on board the Vigilante, the Gallies, and some other small craft, with an intent to push through Skull-Creek, and join General Prevost at Savanna: But, it is doubted whether he has been able to effect that junction: it is rather believed, that his vessels are blocked up in Skull-Creek, and his troops confined to Hilton-Head-Island; the troops he embarked are said to amount to between 6 and 700, 200 of them sick and wounded; some say 600 effectives and about 400 invalids.

In the mean time the expedition Westward under General Williamson, against that part of the Cherokee nation of Indians that remained attached to the interest of our enemy, has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations. The General has burnt seven of their towns, destroyed all their provisions, and obtained their submission, without any bloodshed. Alexander Cameron, Esq; (who succeeds Mr. Stuart as the British King's Superintendant of Indian affairs) with great difficulty escaped falling into the General's hands, notwithstanding the great respect the whole nation bear to that gentleman.

The enemy, before they quitted their post at Ebenezer, burnt their magazine there. The small-pox, we are told, rages most violently among the Creek Indians at present, so that they will hardly be able to do any thing for their British brothers this campaign.

Just as this paper was going to press, letters were received from the camp of the Charlestown militia, dated at Zubly's Ferry last Friday. The following is an extract of one of them:——— "We reached here yesterday, are to cross Savanna river this day at noon, and suppose shall join Gen. Lincoln's army to-morrow. The news from the other side is chiefly as follows, viz. That Count D'Estaing had landed two detachments, one at Brewton's plantation, with 36 pieces of brass cannon, the other at Girardeau's point: That the active and enterprizing General Count Pulaski, with the cavalry, had so thoroughly cleared the way, and broke up all the enemy's advanced posts, as to afford Major-General Lincoln the opportunity of an interview with the French General at the Orphan-house on the 16th, when and where the plan of operations was settled: That some of the French men of war had got into the harbour, and possessed themselves of all the British shipping below Brewton's, amongst them the Fowey man of war, which, tho' grounded, had all been got off and into the fleet: That the fortifications at Savanna were but trifling, consisting only of 9 redoubts (no lines) and abbatis: That the force to defend them consisted of about 1000 regulars, and 1200 militia, refugees and protection gentry: That Sir James Wright, Governor, &c. was in Savanna: That Col. Maitland had not been able to effect a junction with General Prevost, and it was supposed had been repulsed in an attempt to get through Skull creek yesterday morning, when we heard a heavy cannonade: That the enemy's soldiery, in general, were much dissatisfied; and though it was pretended that Savanna would be defended, even the officers gave their opinions publicly that it must capitulate.

Sept. 29. On Saturday last the Marquis de Bretigny, who went lately in one of the gallies of this State to serve against the enemy in Georgia, brought into this port a large prize sloop from New-Providence, mounting four guns, which he boarded in a boat with 8 men, as she came to anchor in Savanna river.

We have abundance of intelligence from the American army commanded by the Honorable Major-General Lincoln, acting in conjunction, in Georgia, with that of his Most Christian Majesty (our great and most respectable Ally) under the command of his Excellency General Count D'Estaing—But, as it is likely that a general attack upon Savanna cannot be made before to-morrow or next day (bad weather, excessive bad roads, and the many difficulties that have attended the bringing up of heavy cannon and mortars, from a great distance, having prolonged that event) we shall defer giving particulars till the fate of the State of Georgia be decided, which is not doubted will be in a few days.

The most remarkable occurrence in that quarter has been,—a sortie made last Friday morning, upon a covering party of about 200 French, to a battery erecting near the barracks, by 200 British Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Campbell, who were repulsed and pursued into their redoubts, with the loss of 53 men, amongst them Capt. Campbell, Lieut. M'Pherson (not long since a prisoner here) and another officer, and near 100 wounded. Our Ally's loss is said to be 26 killed and 84 wounded, amongst these ten officers. The eagerness and impetuosity of the French was so great, that, instead of waiting for the enemy, they leaped out of their trenches, attacked and pursued them, using chiefly the bayonet, till they were galled by the cannon from the British redoubts, by which they sustained their greatest loss.

A gentleman from the Southward says he saw, last Sunday, a number of people and tents, upon the [illegible] island called Buck-Island; supposed to be the sick and wounded which Col. Maitland removed from Port-Royal, and had not been able to get into Georgia.

This day arrived here a Spanish sloop from Porto-Rico, with dispatches for the Hon. Continental Congress. The master of a schooner belonging to this port was impressed from his vessel, to conduct the sloop to the first port of the United States on the continent. The Spanish captain says, that a Spanish fleet had joined Count d'Orvilliers; that 25000 men had been landed in Ireland; that Gibraltar was blocked up by a fleet, and a bombardment begun; and that another Spanish fleet, joined with some French men of war, had sailed for the West-Indies. He dates this intelligence in July, and says it came by a King's Packet, to Porto-Rico.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

TAKEN up, the 27th day of September last, A BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead, his hind feet white, and his fore feet white a little above the hoof; he had no shoes on. The owner, by applying at ELIAS KERPER's place, in Germantown township, about nine miles from Philadelphia, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Milford township, Northampton county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of June, 1778, A Bay HORSE, with the geers on his neck, has a spot on the right side of his back where no hairs grow, 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN RERIG.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 27.*

Extract of a letter from His Excel. Gen. Washington, dated Head-Quarters, West-Point, Oct. 21, 1779.

"By very recent accounts from the posts at King's Ferry, it would appear that every thing is in the utmost readiness for an immediate evacuation of Verplank's and Stoney-Points. It is, however, by no means evident whether the evacuation is to be immediate, or only to be executed in case of the Count's appearing against New-York. The enemy at New-York continue their preparations to provide against a combined attack, and for a concentration of their whole force. They are taking measures also to render the passage to them by water as difficult as possible. In a letter from General Gates of the 15th instant, he writes me that "my intelligence from all quarters, and reports from all stations, announce the enemy are preparing to evacuate Newport; Monday or Tuesday it is imagined they will take their departure. A deserter from the 22d regiment, mortally wounded, but rescued by a party of our soldiers, declares, the whole of the troops, now on Rhode-Island, are bound to the West-Indies; this may be, but I believe they will first visit New-York."

Head-Quarters, West-Point, October 21, 1779.
Half past 5 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

"Since dispatching the inclosed, which I recalled, I have received information that the enemy have left both Points, having burnt and destroyed their works."

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The following is a true account of intelligence received the 23d instant from Charlestown, South-Carolina, in letters and news-papers to the 2d instant, of the operations of the combined arms under his Excellency the Count D'Estaing and Major-General Lincoln.

"Colonel Maitland, with so many of his troops as were inclined and able, made his escape from Beaufort and joined General Prevost at Savannah, leaving behind him his whole hospital, artillery, baggage and stores. The Colonel, in order to effect his purpose, must have plunged through swamps, bogs and creeks, which had never been attempted before but by bears, wolves, and run away Negroes.

"The enemy were strongly fortified by lines, redoubts and abbatis, in the town of Savannah, where the soil is chiefly sand and the surface level; their number about 3000, exclusive of Negroes and other rubbish, which General Prevost had seduced to join him.

"Count D'Estaing had landed 5000 troops and formed a junction with General Lincoln, who must have had under his command about 4000. Count Pulaski and General M'Intosh had been detached southerly, probably to secure the town of Sunbury, about 40 miles distant from Savannah, and to intercept retreating parties by land and inland navigation, which in that country may be attempted with great prospect of success.

"The Allies, finding General Prevost so strongly entrenched, had determined, after a fruitless summons, to make regular approaches in preference to a general assault. The works would be compleat on the 1st of October, and it was expected the batteries, consisting of 38 pieces of heavy cannon and 8 mortars, would open in the same instant on the 2d or 3d.

"Sorties, in two attempts, had been made by the besieged on our working parties; in both instances the assailants were beat back, and suffered greatly in killed and wounded.

"A flag had passed from General Prevost to Count D'Estaing, with a request from the General for a passport in favour of Madam Prevost, her plate and effects. The Count had replied, that his politeness, so far as respected the lady, could not be questioned, but that he understood the plate, &c. had been acquired in such a way from the Allies of his Master, as induced him to believe the General could not, in honour or conscience, expect to enjoy it.

"The Sagitaire had taken the Experiment, commanded by Sir James Wallace, after a brave resistance. It is said that on board the Experiment were General Vaughan, or some other British General, and twenty other officers, and cash for paying the British troops in Georgia;—that dispatches had been found on board, informing of an embarkation of 4000 men at New-York, intended for Georgia and South-Carolina; in consequence of which ten ships of the line had been detached by Count D'Estaing for convoying them in. This may account for the fleet which lately appeared at the mouth of Chesapeak.

"The Ariel, Fowey, and a sloop of 18 guns, British men of war, a large ship with 2200 barrels of bread and flour, a large quantity of beef and pork, 4000 suits of cloathing, &c. &c. with all the enemy's store and transport ships, had fallen into the French Admiral's hands, besides many captures at sea.

"Mr. Alexander Cameron, formerly British Deputy, now Superintendant of Indian affairs in the Southern District, successor to the late ungrateful John Stuart, had prevailed on a part of the Cherokees to break faith with South-Carolina: These had been severely chastized by General Williamson, many of them killed, and others made prisoners, their towns and provisions totally destroyed, and Cameron driven out of the Nation. The General had returned from his expedition, and would join General Lincoln, with about 1000 men, on the 29th or 30th of September.

"The camps of the allies in perfect health and harmony, and every body in full prospect of repossessing Savanna, and of having the British General, his troops, and the wrong Governor, Sir James Wright, prisoners of war within a week. Deserters were coming in daily from the enemy, and in great numbers."

Extract of a letter from William Gerard, Merchant, at New York, to Moore and Johnston, Merchants, in Christophers, dated Sept. 22, 1779; taken on board the Royal George Cutter.

"Coffee must take a start at this market, as there is now a duty of £2 19 9d sterling per Cwt. imposed upon all prize coffee that may be sold here for the future, for home consumption. Indeed, the Agents for Men of War, Privateers and Letters of Marque, are now called on to make out, upon oath, their respective accounts of all dutiable prize goods condemned here since the commencement of this rebellion, that the duties may be immediately paid into the hands of the Superintendant-General.

"The captures of Grenada and St. Vincents by Count D'Estaing (and the risque of his doing further mischief) will, I am afraid, have a bad effect upon the minds of the people at home, and be the means of throwing them all aghast, as the accounts thereof would arrive in England shortly after the declaration of Spain. Am in hopes Admiral Byron has 'ere this received a reinforcement of ships; if he has not, God knows what may be the consequence, being afraid you must all fall a sacrifice to the superior force of the French armaments in your quarter.

"During the summer we have had no campaign; however, am in hopes it will now soon open, as there are about 7000 troops under orders to embark at a moments notice, and the transports all ready to receive them on board. It's conjectured this expedition is intended for Charlestown, in consequence of which every article in the grocery way is rising fast at this market, owing to the number of speculators who intend going with the army."

Returns come to hand since our last.

For Lancaster County. Representatives, James Anderson, James Cunningham, John Gilchrist, Christopher Kucher, John Smiley, William Brown, John Whitehill, James Jacks, William Porter, William Brown, Emanuel Carpenter, junior. Sheriffs, Joseph Work, Thomas Edwards. Coroners, Jacob Bailey, John Offner. Commissioner, John Staymaker. Assessors, John Anderson, Maxwell Chambers, John Huber, Jacob Carpenter, William Wright, James Bingham.

For York County. Representatives, James Leiper, James Dixon, David Denwiddie, Matthew Dill, John Hay, John Orr, David Kennedy, Henry Slagle. Sheriffs, William Rowan, William Scott. Coroners, Joseph Adlum, David Cauther. Commissioner, John Semple.

For Northampton County. Representatives, Peter Rhoads, John Ralston, Christopher Waggoner, John Vancampen, Simon Driesback. Sheriffs, Jonas Hartzell, Peter Ealer. Coroners, Philip Beaken, Peter Traxler. Commissioner, Nicholas Fox. Assessors, Andreas Engleman, Michael Dieber, John Hayes, Samuel Drack, Philip Ball, Charles Himer.

For Northumberland County. Representatives, Robert Martin, Samuel Deal, William Montgomery. Sheriffs, James Crawford, Conrad Sheffer. Coroners, Isaac Forster, James Hayes. Commissioners, Walter Clark, William Mackey. Assessors, Albright Swinforth, Peter Kester, Daniel Montgomery, William Clark, James Harrison, Lewis Gess.

For Bedford County. Representatives, John Burd, Joseph Powell. Sheriffs, John Cessna, James Anderson. Coroners, John Wilt, Abraham Miley. Commissioner, Allen Rose. Assessors, James Little, Samuel Moore, John Todd, Robert Galbreath, Thomas Ferguson, Jacob Hendershit.

College of Philadelphia, October 24, 1779.

THE Lectures on the different Branches of MEDICINE will begin on the First Monday in December.

TO BE SOLD THIS MORNING,
At Twelve o'Clock, at the Coffee-house,
A light Waggon, with Harness compleat; and a Pair of well-matched, large, well-broke, Handsome GREY HORSES, rising seven Years old, and in good Order. ¶

TO BE LETT,
And may be entered on immediately,

THAT old accustomed INN, known by the Name of The BLACK HORSE TAVERN, in Black-Horse Alley. It is now repaired from the Injuries it had received from the British Army while in this City, and fitted up for the reception of customers. For terms, apply to
¶ Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER, in Pear-street.

WHEREAS the estates of James Rankin, late of the county of York, Yeoman, and John Wilson, late of the county of Cumberland, Husbandman, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, We, the subscribers, Agents for the said county, do hereby give notice, That the estates of the said James Rankin and John Wilson, consisting of the following tracts of land, that is to say, James Rankin's, No. 1. Four hundred and twenty-seven acres, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. situate on both sides of Yellow Breeches creek, between the lands of William Moore and John Glen, in Middleton township, Cumberland county, about four miles from the town of Carlisle, on which is a large improvement. No. 2. One hundred and thirty-six acres and 69 perches, and the usual allowance for roads, &c. adjoining the former tract; no improvement on it. John Wilson's, Eighty acres of woodland, situate in Allen township, Cumberland county, adjoining Richard Rodgers and Alexander Wilson. All which will be sold by public vendue, at the Court house at Carlisle, on the 16th day of November next. The sales will continue from day to day, till the whole be disposed of.

The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows, *to wit.* One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth of the purchase money. The remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents, or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by law directed.

And we the Agents do also, pursuant to law, hereby notify all the claimants of the said premises, or any of them, and creditors of the said James Rankin and John Wilson, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court, within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof. GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN BOGGS, } Agents.

Carlisle, October 7, 1779.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it becomes us humbly to approach the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in conducting our forefathers to this Western world; for his protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties and dangers; for raising us their children from deep distress to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and for arming the hands of just and mighty Princes in our deliverance; and especially for that he hath been pleased to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her increase in abundance, blessing the labours of the husbandman and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath prospered our arms and those of our Ally, been a shield to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords to victory and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of the foe; that he hath gone with those who went out into the wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and given success to those who fought the enemy on the face of the deep; and above all, that he hath diffused the glorious light of the Gospel, whereby, through the merits of our gracious Redeemer, we may become the heirs of his eternal glory. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That it be recommened to the several States to appoint THURSDAY the ninth of December next, to be a day of public and solemn THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for his mercies, and of PRAYER, for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness and success; that he would go forth with our hosts and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his Church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all Ministers of the Gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would graciously be pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would establish the Independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

DONE in CONGRESS the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, and in the fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, *President.*
Attest. CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

AT TEN o'CLOCK, To-morrow Morning,
At the HOUSE of BENJAMIN CHEW, ESQ. IN THIRD-STREET,
WILL BE SOLD, by Public Vendue,
Sundry HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF

MAHOGANY and Walnut Dining and Card Tables, Chamber and Tea Ditto, Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Writing desks and Book-case, a Mahogany Settee, a Time Piece, Modillions, three open Stoves, a good Jack, a Quantity of Lead, Window Shutters, &c. &c.

N. B. The Money to be paid at the Time of Sale, or at Delivery of the Bills. ¶ 1w.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of JAMES DUNLAP, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, on the 21st inst. A SORREL MARE, 15 years of age, 14 hands and a half high, has a large streak of white down her face, a horse-shoe mark on the upper part of her near buttock, occasioned by the kick of a horse, trots and hand gallops, and will pace a slow travel. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the mare, and reasonable charges, paid by
October 22, 1779. † JAMES DUNLAP.

Christiana Bridge, October 20, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from the subscriber, at Christiana Bridge, New Castle county, on or about the 10th instant, A BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and an half high, seven years old, long mane, switch tail, two white feet, branded on the near buttock W A, though scarce discernable, a small star in his forehead, paces, trots and canters well, lofty carriage, but throws his nose rather too much out, shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, shall receive *Fifty Dollars* reward, and for thief and horse the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by LEVY HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, or SOLOMON MAXWELL. §

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 22d of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Solebury township, Bucks county, a bay mare COLT, two years old last spring, 13½ hands high, a natural trotter, round built, and in good order, a small star in her forehead, some white on the near hind foot, a scar, or blemish on the fore side of the off hind leg a little above the footlock, and has been somewhat used to the saddle. Whoever secures said Colt, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
¶ EBENEZER DOAN.

New Castle County, October 10, 1779.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 10th day of July last, a Negroe man named DICK, who confesses he is the property of Capt. James Seemore, of Bermuda, and that he ran away from Capt. Benjamin Ward, when lying at Fast Landing in Kent county, on Delaware. Therefore the said Capt. Seemore or Capt. Ward, or some other person in their absence, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away in thirty days from the above date, otherwise he will be sold for his fees, by THOMAS CLARK, Goaler. ¶ 1w.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the 1st of October inst. living in Whitemarsh township, Philadelphia county, a small brindle young COW. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again.
¶ GEORGE HOCKER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in East-Caln township, Chester county, the 14th of June last, a two-year old small redish coloured brindle STEER. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.
Oct. 16, 1779. ¶ HENRY BARKER.

Lottery-Office, September 28, 1779.

THE Sale and Renewal of Tickets for the Third Claſs of the Lottery of the United Sates, will commence this day. Hours for ſale and renewal are from Nine to Twelve o' clock in the morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

The Managers inform the Public, they are preparing every neceſſary to begin the drawing as ſoon as returns can be received from the different States; having no doubt of a ready and quick ſale, as this and the laſt Claſs are ſo evidently in favour of the Adventurer. The high Prizes in the Third amounting to 850 000 Dollars, and thoſe in the Laſt Claſs exceeding the firſt coſt of the Tickets, *One Million of Dollars.*

The different Printers throughout the United States are deſired to publiſh the above.

Deer Creek, Hartford County, September 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Nottingham, Cæcil County, Maryland, containing 62 acres of excellent good land, about one half thereof cleared and in good repair, the other half good woodland; 8 or 9 acres of good meadow, and more may be made and watered with a good ſtream running thro' the place, the reſt of the land arable and good for grain. On the premiſes are a good two ſtory brick houſe, 35 feet by 27, and cellar under the whole; a kitchen adjoining, a garden paled in, good young orchard, a well of excellent water at the door, good barn, ſtables, ſhed, &c. well conſtructed for a tavern or ſtore. Said place is now and has been under licence for a tavern 25 years paſt, and is eſteemed to be as good a ſtand for that purpoſe as any in the State, known by the ſign of *Liberty Pole*, and is alſo a ſtage for the Philadelphia poſt. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, in the center of a rich country, at the croſſing of two very public roads, leading from Peach-bottom and Bald-friars Ferries to Chriſtiana, and from Charles-Town to Lancaſter, and is contiguous to ſeveral mills and places of public worſhip. If the place is not ſold before next March it will be lett. Any perſon inclining to view the ſame, may be fully ſatisfied by applying to Mr. James Cunnings, now living hereon, or to the ſubſcriber,---who has another plantation for ſale, ſituate in Hartford county, in the ſame State, and near to the Quakers meeting-houſe, very convenient to mills and places of worſhip of different denominations; it contains 105 acres, about 35 cleared and under good fence, five or ſix acres of meadow, and more may be added to it, the land well timbered; there is an excellent orchard, the fruit of which is greatly eſteemed for producing fine Cyder; a large young peach orchard, and ſundry other fruit trees, and a never-failing ſpring of water convenient to the houſe. The houſes on ſaid premiſes are but ſmall, but a large barn, a ſtable, milk-houſe and ſundry other conveniences. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to the ſubſcriber, may view the whole, who will give an indiſputable title to the ſame. †

JOHN PATRICK.

October 15, 1779.

CAME to the Subſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE COLT, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, ſuppoſed to be about three years old laſt ſpring. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

§ MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of November, in the town of Reading,

TWO adjoining tracts of Land, with two Plantations, one of them under leaſe, with crops in the ground, ſituate in Cumru townſhip, in the county of Berks, three miles and an half from Reading, containing between three and four hundred acres. There is a fulling-mill on one tract, out of repair at preſent. On the other tract is erected a compleat wire-works and tilting-hammer, with a ſufficiency of water for three or four more water-wheels on an excellent ſtream running thro' the whole; with all the ſtock on hand, among which are upwards of two thouſand pounds worth of card and other wire, a number of cards and card teeth leather, and machines for cutting teeth for cards, &c. &c. twenty or thirty ſheep, &c. There is on ſaid tracts 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, and much more may be made; plenty of timber and wood. Conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. §

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Aſſembly of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, intituled, *An Act for more effectually preventing engroſſing and foreſtalling; for the encouragement of commerce and the fair trader, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned*, paſſed the eighth day of October, One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine, it is enacted, That no perſon or perſons within this Commonwealth, except the original importer, conſignee or manufacturer (and except as is herein excepted) ſhall, from and after the 20th day of October inſtant, preſume to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, any goods, wares or merchandize, before he, ſhe or they ſhall obtain a permit for ſo doing, from ſome one of the Commiſſioners of Trade herein after named, of the proper county where ſuch ſeller reſides:

Therefore we, the Commiſſioners of Trade for the county of Philadelphia, do hereby give notice to all perſons concerned, that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

Permits are granted by each of the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective dwellings.

JAMES HAZLET,
DAVID SNYDER,
ISRAEL JONES,
ANDREW CRAWFORD,
JOSIAH HART,
MICHAEL CROLL,
JOHN RICHADS,
} Commiſſioners of Trade.

¶

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

ON Thurſday, the 30th of September laſt, was cut away from her anchoring off Cape-Henlopen, near the Light-houſe, the prize ſloop Recovery, a Bermudian built veſſel, Gervald Forreſter commander, on his paſſage from Egg-Harbour to this city. Her cargoe conſiſted of 13 hogſheads and 12 tierces of molaſſes, five hogſheads and one tierce of good ſugar. On ſaid morning of the 30th of September laſt ſaid commander went on ſhore to Lewis-town for a pilot, leaving only one man on board, and during his abſence the veſſel was boarded by a few men, ſuppoſed to be refugees or tories, who carried her off. The above reward will be given for ſaid veſſel and cargoe, or ONE THOUSAND POUNDS for veſſel, cargoe and pirates. It is hoped that whatever port on the continent the ſaid pirates ſhould arrive at, they, with the veſſel and cargoe, will be taken proper care of until the owners have notice of her arrival.

‡ GERVALD FORRESTER, and Co.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of JESSE HAWKENS, the 23d of Sept. laſt, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, in good order, one of his hind feet white, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, trots and paces, is not ſhod, and has neither brand nor ear-mark that can be remembered. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to WILLIAM MICHENER, living in the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, and for the thief, if brought to juſtice, *Forty Dollars* more, paid by WILLIAM MICHENER. ‡

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, on Saturday night, the 16th inſtant, four ſuits of Clothes, viz. one blue, has been turned; another deep blue, ſuperfine, with baſket buttons; another ſuperfine brown, and the fourth of ſuperfine white, a good deal worn. Two Pocket-books, one worked, ſuppoſed to contain between ſeven and eight hundred pounds, all in large bills; the other a large leather pocket-book, containing a great number of papers, of no value but to the owner, and about three hundred dollars in caſh. Two pairs of ſilver buckles, one pair open work, weighing 38 pennyweight; the other pair oval, ſlightly carved, weight not known; a white drilling jacket, and a brown ditto, of Bath coating, with jet buttons; and a beaver hat much worn. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, with the goods above mentioned, ſo as he or they be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the money and clothes, paid by WILLIAM HAMBLE, living near Almond-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. †

WANTED,

IN ſome public part of this City, an Office with lodging and board for two gentlemen, in a genteel family. Enquire of the Printers.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, on Lancaſter road, ſome time in April laſt, A dark brindled BULL, three years old, has neat ſmall horns inclining inwards, rough in his forehead, ſome white about his flank and the end of his tail, and ſuppoſed to be ear-marked. Whoever will give information of the bull, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges. JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ¶ *Oct.* 6.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, A large pale red milch COW. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

September 24, 1779. § CALEB ARMITAGE.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Bethlehem townſhip, Northampton county, on the 20th day of June laſt, A BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, a natural pacer, has a blemiſh in her left eye, and ſome white on both hind feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 12, 1779. † JOSEPH JONES.

Germantown, October 12, 1779.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 30th inſt. at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A Valuable corner lot of ground, ſituate on Germantown main ſtreet, containing in front on ſaid ſtreet 61 feet, more or leſs, and in depth 217 feet, adjoining a lane or road leading over the Commons to the Falls of Schuylkill, and a new road to Philadelphia by Samuel Aſhmead's, being the eſtate of Henry Ernſt, deceaſed. On ſaid lot is a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a very good arched cellar under it, ſufficient ſtabling, two good kitchen gardens, and a fine ſpot of clover graſs ground, with ſome fine apple-trees, all under good fence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the abovementioned houſe and lot, may apply to JOHN BOCKIUS, or JOHN DEDIER, in Germantown, who will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required, or to HENRY and BALTES ERNST, in Philadelphia. †

TO BE SOLD by Public Vendue, on the firſt day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the Premiſes,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, within about three miles of Milltown, containing 105 acres, patented, with the uſual allowance. About one half cleared, and under good fence, and the remainder well timbered. About 12 acres of good meadow made, and more may be made and well watered by ſprings and ſmall ſtreams, one of which comes near the kitchen door. The fruit trees are in proportion to the tract; and there is a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, ſpring and mill-houſes thereon. At the ſame time will be ſold, horſes, mares and colts, cows, ſheep, ſwine, hay, plow and harrow, cart and geers, a ſtill, empty hogſheads, barrels, &c. alſo a clock and watch, rifle and ſmooth bore guns, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Due attendance will be given by ¶ ISAAC THOMAS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUBER, deceaſed, of Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid; and thoſe indebted, to pay, without further trouble, to MARGARET HUBER, Adminiſtratrix, living on the place formerly belonging to Samuel Shoemaker. §

Glouceſter and Salem Counties, New-Jerſey, October 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That a petition was preſented to the Houſe of General Aſſembly, at their laſt ſitting, by a number of the inhabitants of Glouceſter and Salem counties, living on each ſide of Oldman's creek, praying a law to authoriſe them to build a dam and waterworks acroſs ſaid creek, near the mouth, and leave is given to bring in a bill for that purpoſe at the next ſeſſions. Therefore thoſe who have any objections againſt the ſaid bill are deſired to attend, and render their reaſons why the ſame ſhould not paſs into a law. §4w.

ON Saturday night, the 9th of October inſtant, was ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, in this city, A Black COLT, two years old laſt ſpring, a little white in his forehead, and a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, about 13 hands high, has a large head, and is a natural pacer; he has never been docked. Whoever ſecures ſaid colt, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN HUDSON. ‡

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, ſuppoſed the latter, on the night of the 9th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, oppoſite to Peel-Hall, a light BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 14 years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ending at bottom with a ſmall peek, one hind foot white to the footlock joint; he is chunky and in good order, ſhod all round, trots, paces and canters, draws exceeding well in geers, and has ſome marks of the harneſs. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and delivers them to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, on conviction of the latter, ſhall receive the above reward, or for the horſe only SIXTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges,

‡ JOHN MIFFLIN.

October 11, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, on Sunday, the 26th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, one hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, and a boil on the neck. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWAED.

STRAYED or STOLEN on or about the ſecond day of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall black MARE, three years old, no ſhoes, crooked made behind, paces naturally. Any perſon delivering ſaid MARE to the owner, or giving information that ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of the White Horſe, in Cheſter county, 26 miles from Philadelphia.

¶ JAMES STUART.

The higheſt current Price is given for Bills of Exchange on France, by

WIKOFF, SIDMAN and SMITH,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Cheſtnut-ſtreet (formerly occupied by Mrs. Devine)

Who have for Sale, a large Aſſortment of Dry Goods, ſuitable to the approaching Seaſon. ‖ 1m

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Philadelphia, September 23, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, a brown MARE, about 13½ or 14 hands high, 9 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder I. S. has a lock on one of his fore feet, a ſore back, a ſtar and ſnip, 3 white feet, and a buſhy main and tail. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive Thirty Dollars, and for the mare and thief, if ſtolen, the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PETER DEHAVEN. ¶

Philadelphia, September 22, 1779.

AT the Requeſt of the MANAGERS of the Houſe of Employment, the OVERSEERS of the POOR of the City of Philadelphia, once more hereby give public Notice to thoſe who keep Hogs within the ſaid City, to confine them or otherwiſe to prevent them from running at large, as they are determined to put the Act of Aſſembly made and provided in this caſe in Force immediately. *By Order of the Board of Overſeers of the Poor,*

¶ JOHN SHIELDS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A SHALLOP, lying at Capt. Thomas's Wharff, on the Head of Northeaſt, within Half a Mile of Charleſtown, Cæcil County, Maryland, upwards of Eight Hundred Buſhels Burthen, ſtanding and running Rigging good. For Particulars, enquire of

THOMAS WALLACE.

Sept. 14, 1779. ¶

Southampton, Bucks County, 9th Month 25, 1779.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, the 3d night of the 7th month laſt, a dark ſorrel HORSE, with a large blaze down over his noſtrils, 11 years old, ſhod with old ſhoes, about 13½ hands high, heavy made, a little hollow backed, his hind legs a little crooked, paces a little, trots, and canters well, has been moſtly uſed to the collar, works well, neither brand nor ear-mark. Any perſon giving information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Four Hard Dollars Reward, or the value in current money, or produce; if the thief be brought to juſtice, double the ſum above mentioned, paid by THOMAS WILSON. ¶

September 17, 1779.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber, near eighteen months ago, by two Gentlemen, by the name of Mr. Norris and Mr. Wills, a brown HORSE, with requeſts that he ſhould be taken care of for a few days, when they would call for him and pay the expence. By this they may be informed, that unleſs they come and pay the charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, he will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN JERMAN.

CAME to the plantation of John Pringle, in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 17th of September 1779, a dark bay HORSE, about 7 or 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and little ſnip. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, by John Whiteman, living on ſaid place. ¶

MARCH laſt but one, the fifteenth day,
My HORSE and FILLEY were ſtole away;
The horſe was good the filley pretty,
And ta'en to Philadelphia city.
They by my neighbours there were ſeen,
The horſe join'd with a Britiſh team,
The filley riſing two years old,
There by a refugee was ſold.
The buyer hearing how ſhe came,
He ſoon return'd her back again;
The thief with her ſome time did ſtay,
Then with the Britiſh went away.
Her colour bay, with a bald face,
And ſprung half from the Engliſh race,
Her ſize more than fourteen hands high,
One hind foot white and one wall eye;
Her other eye ſome part the ſame
When ſhe from me away was ta'en;
Head, neck and body neat and clean,
As of her age was to be ſeen.
She was not ſhod, rode, dock'd nor brand,
Was very tame, would lick one's hand;
Her age I know is now three year,
No doubt genteely does appear.
The rogue was poor, I knew him well,
Beyond a doubt he did her ſell,
But where I cannot yet relate,
Whether in this or Jerſey State.
I make no doubt he ſold her cheap,
And perhaps an honeſt man did cheat,
Such I would pity, with all my heart,
And of his loſs would bear ſome part;
But if he does conceal my brute,
I freely wilt him proſecute,
If ever I can prove the ſame,
I will expoſe him to his ſhame.
If any honeſt man that know,
The aforeſaid filley do me ſhow,
His kindneſs I ſhall ſtill regard,
And ONE HUNDRED POUNDS give him Reward.
By Lancaſter road, near the Waggon ſign,
Pray aſk for me, you may me find;
I did not tell my name beginning,
In Cheſter county, WILLIAM CLINGAN.
The poets great for wit and art
Perhaps may call me ſilly;
But I can bear that and ſome more,
Could I but get my filley. ¶

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